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Legislative Prophet of the New Deal

Senator Wagner, Administration Spokesman on Capitol Hill, and Head of National Labor Board, Is a Champion of Social Justice

By Albert L. Warner

Of the Washington Bureau, New York, *Herald Tribune*

THE legislative prophet of the New Deal is neither a radical nor one of the group-conscious progressives. Senator Robert F. Wagner came up from Tammany and the sidewalks of New York, and he is still a regular Democrat.

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Albert L. Warner

The Senator was quietly marking the first few cards and throwing them into the wind three and four years ago. Those who cared might have seen how the wind was blowing. When President Roosevelt came into office Senator Wagner had his old cards and a few more ready. When the first deal was completed, those who looked closely could see the New York Senator's mark on every ace and most of the kings.

If the hands are called for examination, when what promises to be a more inquiring Congress meets next month, it will be Senator Wagner who will have to bear for the Roosevelt Administration the brunt of the questioning. But the Senator does not intend to be content with explaining or justifying. The fact is, he has another round of cards to distribute in the name, not only of the White House, but of a "better day: economic security and justice, more order in our economic system."

In the White House circle at the center of the social and economic upheaval which has taken place since March 4 Senator Wagner has a permanent position. He worked on the legislation which brought it about, directs an important part of the machinery which keeps the new system functioning, and is its spokesman on Capitol Hill.

Many of the ideas which have flourished into the makings of a new order in the last few months germinated in the first-hand experiences of a young Tammanyite, who decided a long time ago that he could work through his own political party and his own normal associates to eradicate the evils he saw about him in sweat-shops, child labor, and other by-products of unregulated, competitive industry.

In the United States Senate Mr. Wagner was calling for long-term planning of public works to help take up the slack of depressions before the present crisis began. His legislation for a system of employment agencies and for comprehensive labor statistics was pending when Hoover Administration spokesmen were still describing the depression as a "trade recession."

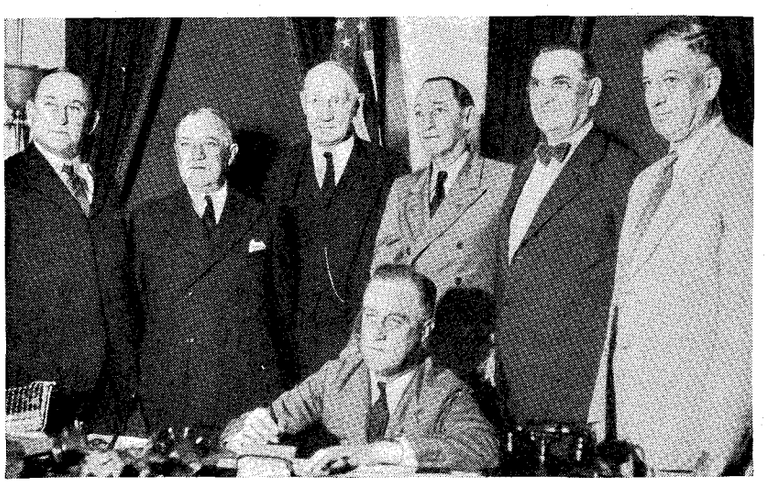
Maintaining Industrial Peace

Turning from legislative sponsorship of most of the Roosevelt program to take up administrative and judicial action, Senator Wagner by appointment of the President now heads the National Labor Board, seeking to maintain industrial peace as social forces clash amid the revamping of the creaking economic system. As Chairman of the Board, he is shaping an organization of industrial courts which may come to rival in importance the ancient structure of civil and criminal courts.

Short and squarely built, with strong chin, friendly face and pleasant manner, Senator Wagner is a serious, plodding social reformer. He has concentrated on a comparatively few subjects in his long legislative career and has made himself a recognized authority upon them. He was a friend of the "forgotten man" long before the latter was forced into a national campaign.

When he lived in the basement of a cheap apartment house in Yorkville, the upper east side of New York, where his father was a janitor, Senator Wagner learned something about the "forgotten man." He learned that what his neighbor wanted was the right to work and to work in decent conditions, and the opportunity for protection of himself and his family against old age and sickness and unemployment and the vicissitudes of economic machinery beyond his control.

So Senator Wagner, bred in the same political school with Alfred E. Smith (as "Bob" and "Al" they roomed together in Albany legislative days), devoted his career to bringing a semblance of order and security into the industrial situation. His thesis was that men were more important than machinery.



Acme

WHEN THE PRESIDENT SIGNED THE RECOVERY ACT

Standing are, left to right, Senators Robinson and Wagner, Congressmen Doughton, Ragon, Hill, and McClintic

From the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, in which 150 workers were killed, a model State code of labor laws grew up in New York under Senator Wagner's guiding hand. The workmen's compensation law, which he drafted, became a pattern copied in many other States. In the United States Senate Mr. Wagner was talking about the problems of unemployment and the dangers to be expected from an unfettered and planless economic system when almost every one else in the country was watching the stock ticker and offering to solve all evils with an endless bull market.

His Legislative Record

When President Roosevelt took office, Senator Wagner had his greatest opportunity. In the new organization of administrative government—some call it Socialism or dictatorship or Rooseveltism, but the Senator calls it just plain social justice—Mr. Wagner can point to the following major activities inaugurated by legislation

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which he introduced in the Senate and helped to formulate beforehand:

The National Industrial Recovery Administration, bringing to industry unprecedented control and planning, and to labor new safeguards and an elevation to equality of bargaining power with employers.

The $3,300,000,000 public-works program designed to stimulate industry and extend employment directly and indirectly to hundreds of thousands and perhaps several million persons.

THE OLD DRIVER TO THE RESCUE
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*

The $500,000,000 Federal Emergency Relief Administration to supplement and, if necessary, to take over the work of the States and communities in alleviating distress.

The emergency farm mortgage refinancing system to reduce interest costs to farmers and help to scale down their burden of debt.

The Federal employment exchange system.

The Federal employment stabilization board for public-works planning.

The program of comprehensive collection of unemployment statistics, centralized under Isador Lubin, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Further advancement, not retreat, along the road already taken by the Roosevelt Administration is Senator Wagner's prediction, and he is now at work mapping elements in that advance. Since the Senator's ideas are significantly attuned to those of the White House, some of the far-reaching legislation likely to be enacted at the next session is embraced in the Wagner program. Conservatives of the old school, exponents of individualism and *laissez-faire*, who have been wagging their heads dolefully, may now find their necks out of joint at the prospect for the future, evidenced only in comparatively small part by the Wagner proposals. They include:

His New Program

1. Strengthening the National Industrial Recovery Act. "Minimum wages must be higher than those already prescribed, and hours of work must be cut down still more, even if it requires a definite mandate of Congress to produce these results," Senator Wagner says.

2. Additional direct unemployment relief to the possible extent of $500,000,000. "Millions of people who are out of work can not be absorbed by industry in a day or a month, and the depleted resources of their relatives and friends create a greater need for relief than at any prior time."

3. Blanket compulsory unemployment insurance to be encouraged in the States by Federal legislation, or to be covered direct by a Federal unemployment insurance system, "if a practicable plan can be formulated."

4. Provision of retirement pensions and accident compensation for the employees of interstate railroads. "Upon this foundation and the experience which it will give us, we can build even more comprehensive legislation for the care of the old and the disabled."

5. Banking reform to include regulation of the investment banking business and release of the flow of long-term credits from "the abuses of greedy financial manipulations."

6. Preventive measures against recurrence of the wide spread between high salaries and profits on the one hand and wages on the other. The Recovery Act provides for flexible adjustment of wages but "it may be necessary to provide some regulation of excess earnings, particularly in connection with the excessive compensation of some of the officers of many of our tremendous corporations."

7. Adjustment of the farm-relief measures and home-owners loan act, to provide more effective service.

Senator Wagner is immensely proud of the new Rooseveltian economic order. He can not sympathize with those who charge it is a violent and dubious unsettlement of the American social and economic system.

Individualism and the "fetish" of blind competition may have been all right for conquering a wilderness, but now in his estimation our economic organization has become a single delicate machine. Disorder, he warns, spells disaster. "Cooperation is now more than an economic necessity; it is a moral mandate, for even if the predatory society could avoid depressions it would not be entitled to respect. In the adventuresome days of the past, strife against the forces of nature may have had an ennobling influence. Strife in modern life has been a degrading factor. It has turned man against man and nation against nation. It has built up a scale of values which has directed much human will-power and brains toward plunder rather than toward social service."

The present depression merely points up more emphatically the folly of the individualistic system, according to Senator Wagner. Instead of being distributed, wealth was concentrated in the hands of the few and turned back into more and more production until goods poured forth faster than underpaid consumers could handle them and "the selfish were destroyed by their own greed."

For a Better Economic Order

But the workers were the chief victims of the old system. "Something is wrong when every man does not have an opportunity to work and earn his livelihood," Senator Wagner says. It is not that he wants to scrap the old economic order, but to organize it better for the security of all concerned. He does not believe Socialism or government dictatorship are involved.

"It's merely a natural development in the course of progress," he said, chatting at his desk in the Senate office building. "What is socialistic in limiting hours of labor to give workers more leisure and to raise their standard of living? There is no effective way of accomplishing this except by government action. Most employers want to do the best they can for their workers. The need for legislation is only in the case of the minority. There will soon be general acceptance of intervention by the Government where it is really necessary to uphold the best in industry. The workmen's compensation law, which I sponsored in New York, was considered radical once. But industry would not think of having it repealed now.

"In all that we are doing the Government plays a relatively small part. What is being done under the NRA is being effected mainly by industry.

"The whole program will work because the American people are behind it. The NRA partnership system in some form is bound to become permanent. Do you suppose workers will ever go back to lower pay and sweat-shop conditions? Don't you believe that industry recognizes the boon of higher wages and short hours and increased purchasing power among consumers?"

Mr. Wagner's National Labor Board acts as the squad of expert engineers to keep the new economic machinery functioning smoothly. It has settled strikes and lockouts and averted disputes. More than 300,000 workers have gone back to their jobs on its intervention.

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The Lindberghs Blaze Another Trail

In Their Hop Across the South Atlantic From Bathurst, Africa, to Natal, Brazil, They Amaze the World Anew With Their Poise, Simplicity and Team-Work

EVERY time they hop an ocean, girdle a continent or a planet, or trace some mysterious detour in the arctic or the tropics, Colonel Lindbergh and his flying partner amaze the world anew with their incomparable poise, simplicity, usefulness, bravery, indefatigability, and team-work.

They are beings apart, almost mythological figures in a modern world, yet their work is most intensively of to-day and tomorrow.

High achievement, high romance, and piercing tragedy have conspired to veil them in an almost Olympian mist. But they know no Olympian idleness. Always they are undertaking hard, long, dangerous labors which snatch them away from ease and comfort, from the superficial rewards of fame, and expose them to hardships and perils in arctic wastes, Chinese rivers or tropical fever swamps.

Only the other day the world was given a casual picture of the Lindberghs spending almost a week in baffled efforts to raise their heavily laden plane from Bathurst Bay, on the Guinea coast of Africa, for their hop across the South Atlantic to Natal, Brazil. No breath of breeze came to help them rise from the tropic stagnation.

One reads of the sun and the steaming swamp. One may know what tropical flies can do. One pictures the labor of unloading forty or more gallons of gasoline to lighten ship and make the take-off possible. One reads of sixteen hours cramped in a little cockpit.

But the comments of Anne Morrow Lindbergh, proficient navigator, radio operator, and aviator, show many a touch of quaint enjoyment. It was a "lovely trip" rolling down to Brazil from British West Africa, and the southern squalls that flurried their equatorial hop were gentle breezes to her tolerant eyes.

As for Greenland's icy mountains, they were perfectly lovely, too. Not a word about cold fingers or toes.

A Charming Incident

A charming incident marked the hop from Africa to South America. Mrs. Lindbergh was busy in her "rumble seat" with her navigating arithmetic and her wireless communications. Suddenly the air brought a message addressed to "Mrs. Anne Lindbergh," and as she was the only person of that name around the South Atlantic, as far as she knew, there couldn't be any mistake. It read:

"Would you answer a few questions for the Boston *Traveler* in the first interview from an air-plane? Distance 5,000 miles."

She wirelessed back brightly:

"Wait a minute. I'll ask Lindy."

And evidently the rumble seat communicated with the driver's seat, for after a pause, according to the Associated Press, which sent out the story from Boston, Mrs. Lindbergh put this tactful alibi on the air:

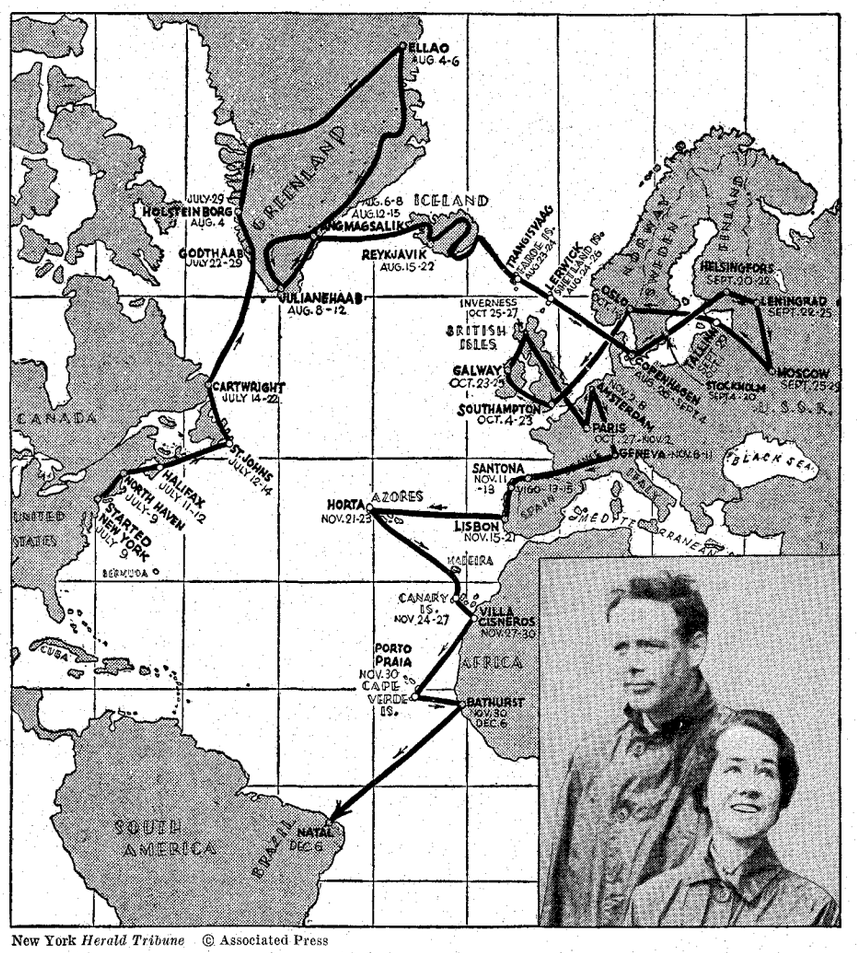
"Thank you very much, but I think we are too busy here and your message may take too long to send through. Heavy static interference. Must wait. Will try you later. Anne."

And the main charm of this incident, to one observer, is its disclosure of the irrelevant but delightfully human fact that she calls the Colonel "Lindy." It brings the Olympians a little nearer.

Other human touches enter into accounts of the Lindberghs' sudden flight from Natal in a northward and homeward direction. Every step the Colonel ever takes on a flying tour is unannounced, because, as he once explained, he wishes to reserve freedom to change his plans at the last moment or in mid-air. By thus sailing under his own sealed orders, as it were, he avoids the complication of disappointed crowds, reception committees and so on, all of which interferes with a serious flyer's job, and is very much to his distaste. On the night when he dropped out of the sky on Le Bourget field he learned what a dangerous animal a crowd could be.

Interest in the northward flight was intensified by the fact that the Colonel's proficient co-pilot, navigator, and back-seat driver on the voyage of life was overjoyed by the feeling of flying nearer and nearer to her baby in New Jersey. And that gives a special interest to a little speech that Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow made at a Y. W. C. A. meeting on the day when the news was published of the Lindberghs' arrival at Natal. According to the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"As you know, my children, Anne and Charles Lindbergh, have just flown across the South Atlantic," she said, smiling as the audience burst into applause. "At a time of such great happiness, it is a wonderful thing to be among old friends, and I know you will forgive me, if my tongue slips for joy."



New York *Herald Tribune* © Associated Press

The route covered by the Lindberghs in their five-month tour Inset, the flying couple

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Repeal Celebrations Mild Throughout Nation

Calm Sobriety and Few Arrests for Drunkenness Are Reported to Have Marked the Return of Legal Liquor

Returns from representative cities on the night of December 5 indicate that repeal came in like a lamb. Utah's ratification in the afternoon was the signal for a general jubilation. Nowhere, apparently, did it overstep the bounds of good order. The public, for one thing, is too used to drinking, law or no law. The supply of liquor, for another, is still too scanty and dear to permit many

THE PRODIGAL RETURNS—IT WAS ALL A BIG MISTAKE

—Cowan in the Boston *Transcript*

persons any greater indulgence than obtained in the so-called dry era. And the great moment had been so thoroughly discounted in advance that its advent was in the nature of an anticlimax.

Perhaps as close to a spirit of carnival as any developed in the country was manifest in New York and Chicago. Crowds comparable with those of election night surged through Times Square and the Loop districts hoping against hope for something approaching real excitement. They were happy, good-natured and sober, and far less stimulated with the new freedom than, according to professional testimony, they seemed to be when they celebrated the arrival of legal beer.

Elsewhere the night saw little more hilarity than might greet a local football victory. Nowhere were arrests for drunkenness excessive or even as numerous as on many occasions during the Volstead reign. December 5, in short, was a dud in the view of those who expected a national orgy.

A natural feature of the celebration was the thriving business done by long-neglected hotels. The great caravansaries in New York which for nearly fourteen long years had been losing customers to speak-easies were thronged with gay parties, toasting the new era with forgotten vintages. Much of the liquor drunk was of the old bootleg variety, but wines were to be had for a price and for once bathtub gin and synthetic whisky found a strong competitor in champagne. Old bartenders famous in pre-prohibition days appeared beaming behind their mahogany barriers. Hidden glassware of assorted sizes and shapes staged a spectacular comeback. Here and there festivity was made formal with such exercises as the interment of prohibition in effigy. But when the city woke up next morning it is not recorded that the percentage of headaches exceeded the normal.

From Boston comes like testimony. According to the Boston *Herald* the Hub's down-town streets were "thronged with huge crowds and motor-car traffic as untold thousands poured out to give convivial welcome to the return of legal liquor." Hotels, restaurants and clubs swallowed the minority of these celebrants with the price to implement a thirst. "Crowds were packed thirty and forty deep in a score of establishments," says *The Herald*. "Drunkenness there was in isolated instances, but the new freedom was generally observed with sober, but exuberant hilarity."

Philadelphia reported an uncommonly dull evening complicated with indignation. "In sharp contrast to that gay 'beer night' of eight months ago," wrote David G. Wittels in the Philadelphia *Record*, "there were no cheering, joyous crowds; no throngs of thirsty clamoring to get in places where it was served and trying to drink the town dry. Hardly any celebration at all. Instead, there was calmness verging on boredom, and then, as the night wore on, anger." The cause of the latter, it appears, was "the enormity of prices, the scarcity of good liquor, and the tremendous quantities of rank bootleg and fake mixtures foisted off on the public." In fact, feeling ran so high that on the next day it was reflected in a demand at Harrisburg for a legislative investigation into liquor prices.

Baltimore had the unhappy distinction of having to wait two hours after the ratification of repeal before it could drink legally. It was not until 8:26 P.M. that Governor Ritchie signed the new State liquor law putting Maryland in line with the Twenty-First Amendment. However, if the Baltimore *Sun* is right, "the city jumped the gun soon after news of the President's repeal proclamation had been received" and thereafter proceeded to make mild whoopee.

Cleveland presented an example of a city happy over repeal, but still forbidden by its State law to register formal recognition of its joy. It is interesting to note, however, that while in wide-open Chicago arrests for drunkenness totaled twelve, or so the Chicago *Tribune* reports, in Cleveland they reached twenty on the big night. Even so, according to the Cleveland *News*, "this figure was from five to ten less than the ordinary week-night figure."

The President's Challenge

President Roosevelt's challenge to "the pagan ethics that are represented in many phases of our boasted modern civilization" brought high editorial commendation last week.

"Short as the address was, it was very impressive," said the Boston *Herald*, and the Washington *Evening Star* added that "he was at his best in his inspirational address." Many applauded the President's reference to "a new war of peace—the war for social justice," and his condemnation of lynch law. This the Boston *Post* called "a stinging rebuke" to Governor Rolph of California for condoning the San Jose lynchings.

"We have called on enlightened business judgment, on understanding labor, and on intelligent agriculture to provide a more equitable balance of the abundant life between all elements of the community," said Mr. Roosevelt, addressing a meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"We recognize the right of the individual to seek and to obtain his own fair wage, his own fair profit, in his own fair way, just as long as in the doing of it he shall not push down nor hold down his neighbor. And at the same time we are at one in calling for collective effort on broad lines of social planning—a collective effort which is wholly in accord with the social teachings of Christianity. . . .

"From the bottom of my heart I believe that this beloved country of ours is entering upon a time of great gain."

"Dollar Soundest"—Johnson

Brigadier-General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, made the head-lines boom last week when he stood before 600 members of the National Association of Manufacturers, many of whom had criticized the recovery program, and voiced a plea and a warning.

"Don't let anybody do your thinking for you," was the essence of General Johnson's plea. "In estimating the national recovery program use your own good sense. . . . Get aboard this ship."

"The Roosevelt dollar," he declared, "is the soundest money on the face of the globe, now or at any other time. . . . The President is on sound ground. He is giving the inflationist theory an absolute test, but he is doing it without jumping into an unmeasured abyss, and he should have the support of every prudent man in doing it."

As for his warning, General Johnson said:

"For any unreasoning attack on the codes process you will get an unreasoning Congressional mandate, just as, if there is an unreasoning attack on the President's cautious, safe, credit-maintaining monetary policy, you will get an unreasoning Congressional mandate."

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What *Digest* Readers Dislike on Radio

Jazz, Crooners, Cheap Advertising, Stale Jokes, and Smart-Aleck Comedians Are on the Negative End of a Large Vote in Which Preferences Are Predominant

THE table printed on this page shows the major dislikes expressed by 16,400 readers in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S radio test commenting on more than 200,000 radio topics, programs and personalities. In a later issue the major preferences will be tabulated, and it should be remembered that the likes exceed the dislikes by more than 42,000.

Another article will deal with disagreements, that is, with classifications in which the vote is not decisive.

As a glance at the table will show, jazz leads all the rest in the parade of figures, with 10,876 against and only 518 favorable. Next come the crooners, with an adverse vote of 9,636 to a meager 64. Nearly 8,000 turn thumbs down on radio advertising that is "excessive, too long, cheap, superfluous." More than 5,000 join to condemn "comedians who are not funny, cheap humor, stale jokes, wise-crackers, smart-aleck comedians who laugh at their own jokes, and poor humorous skits."

Sob songs, blues singers, torch singers and sopranos are others on the negative end of a big vote.

THE DIGEST has been criticized on the ground that the form of radio test—two questions, "What Do You Dislike on the Air?" and "What Do You Like on the Air?"—was negative rather than constructive. To that, the 16,400 returned coupons supplied their own answer, the likes outnumbering the dislikes by 124,065 to 81,271.

However, it is axiomatic that the "kicker" is always more articulate than the satisfied person. We want also to repeat that these ballots were received from DIGEST readers, and the test was not a poll of the general public.

It may come as a shock to the many admirers of Jimmy Durante, radio and screen comedian, to read that while 630 put his name in the dislike column, only ninety voted for him. In our opinion, this does not necessarily mean that Mr. Durante is not generally popular. It does show that the 630 on whom his particular style of clowning grates recorded that fact, while his admirers failed to vote for him in sufficient numbers. On a direct vote, for and against this particular star, the result might be different.

In fairness to Mr. Durante and others who suffered an adverse vote, we reiterate that this was not a poll of the general public, but a test conducted only among the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Similar cases are: Walter Winchell, who had an unfavorable vote of 614 to 134; Kate Smith, 544 to 238; Al Jolson, 414 to 92; Bert Lahr, 236 to 54; Cab Calloway, 159 to 58; Boswell Sisters, 164 to 40; Ruth Etting, 92 to 80; Graham MacNamee, 104 to 54; Little Orphan Annie, 238 to 144; Baby Rose Marie, 180 to 24; Skippy, 142 to 14.

Among the hundreds of letters supplementing the ballots were many attacking jazz and crooning. A few expressed appreciation of radio as it is to-day. Typical of the many is the letter of A. N. Rognstad, Secretary of the Clarkston (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce, who said:

"I only hope that when you have tabulated this straw ballot the program directors will take a tip and give us better programs. The modern jazz orchestra, radio crooners and harmony busters are simply terrible. There is absolutely no music to it. All educated and trained musicians are agreed on this point. The reason the present generation is satisfied with this jazz music is that they hear nothing but this class of music in the dance halls, and do not know any better.

"Here's hoping your readers' radio preferences will do some good, because if something is not done, the public will demand a change to the system used in most foreign countries."

Another common note was struck by United States Commissioner J. Stanley Hurd of Detroit, who said that "advertisers do not seem to realize that the character of the programs they sponsor, coupled with the length and blatancy of their announcements, is defeating the very purpose of putting the programs on the air."

The minority view in the radio test is expressed by Dr. Fred H. Mecom of Clarks, Louisiana:

"I have participated in THE DIGEST polls with great pleasure in the past, but enter this test vote on 'what is wanted on the radio' from a sense of duty to the advertisers and radio stations.

"The advertisers and stations are giving us so many splendid programs. Through their generosity at great cost the talent of the country is brought into our homes for our entertainment and pleasure. Am not saying I like all that comes over the radio, but the programs are varied and one can always find something worth while and pleasing. . . . The advertisers and program arrangers are doing a splendid job."

Among other dislikes expressed by readers, but not contained in the table, were the following:

Broadway and Hollywood news and chatter, canceling programs for political talks, chummy comments by announcers and performers, contests, electrical transcriptions, finance-company money and loan talks, fortune telling, interruption of a program for other than station identification, liquor, beer and cigarette advertising, marathon dances, using a musical background for advertising or announcing, patent-medicine advertisements, parades, reading letters and telegrams from listeners, "Send in your name and get a free sample," trash, profanity, vulgarity.

Major Dislikes in the Radio Test

	Dislike	*Like*
Music		
Jazz	10,876	518
Jazz orchestra singers	726	78
Crooners	9,636	64
Sob songs	2,442	58
Blues singing and singers	1,352	38
Torch singers	892	8
Sopranos	748	68
Hill billies, mountain music	684	232
Dance music if bad	396	
Harmony sisters, sister singing acts	314	68
Bad music	382	
Saxophones	252	12
Nasty or vulgar songs	192	
Advertising		
Excessive, too long, cheap, superfluous	7,974	
Sponsors' claims that are false, absurd, etc.	750	
Too insistent and emphatic	232	
Sunday advertising and jazz	84	
Advertising, if short		372
Announcers		
Trashy, coy, cute, patronizing, wise-cracking	488	
Too emphatic	264	
Female announcers	126	
Using incorrect pronunciation	110	
Comedy		
Comedians who are not funny, cheap humor, stale jokes, wise-crackers, smart-aleck comedians who laugh at own jokes, poor humorous skits	5,010	
Imitators, impersonations, Negro and others	658	128
Talking		
Political speeches and propaganda	1,002	838
Dialogs	530	110
Women speakers	416	54
Beauty talks	258	14
Cooking talks	176	54
Bridge talks	22	2
Rapid-fire talkers	162	
NRA propaganda	156	26
Stories		
Mystery stories	488	336
Continued stories	256	90
Spy, ghost, murder, gangster stories, thrillers bad for children	140	26
Children		
Children's hours	640	426
Children trying to sing, jazz, sex songs	290	52

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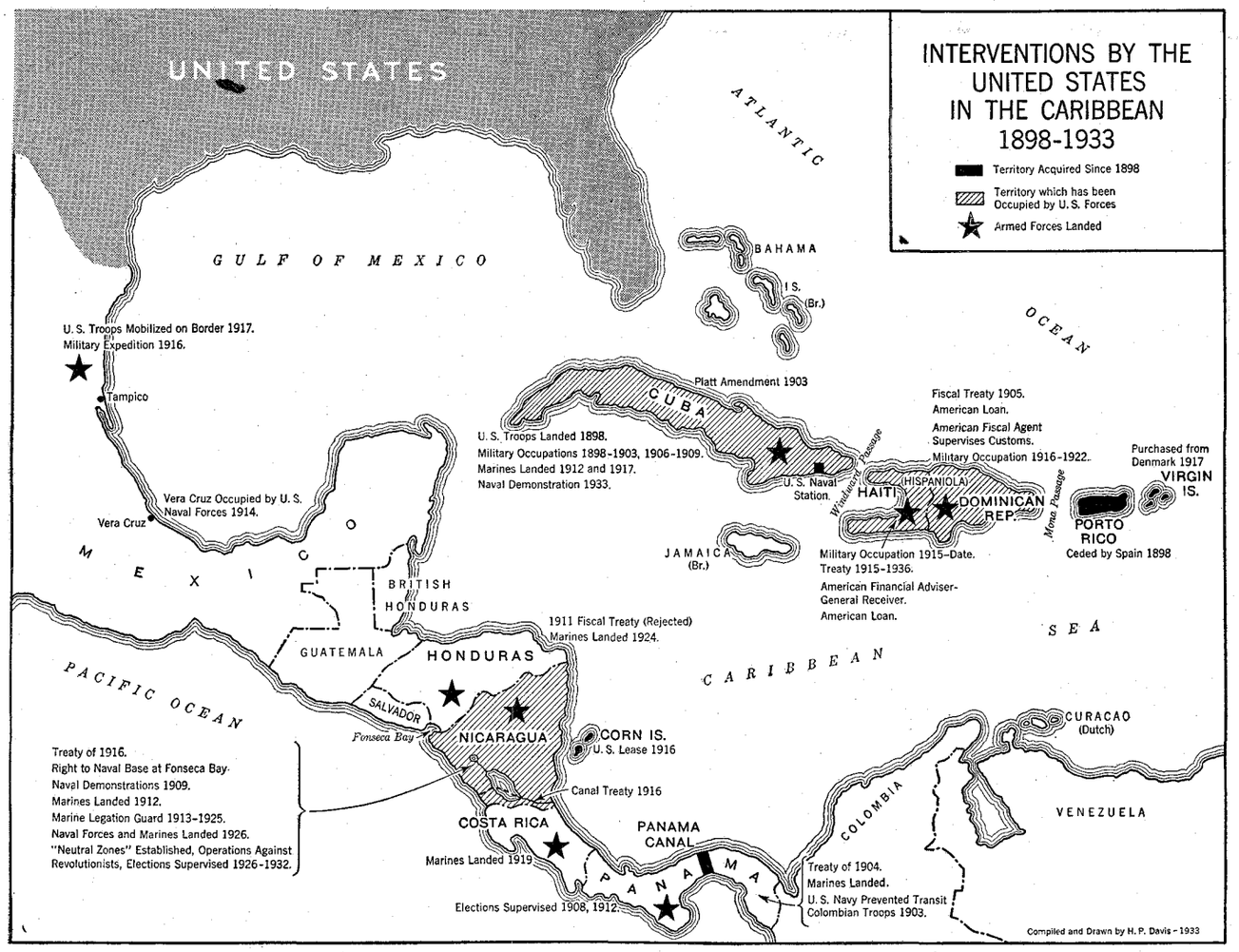
Our Spheres of Influence in the Caribbean

Since the Spanish-American War the United States Has Played an Increasingly Important Rôle in the Political and Financial Affairs of Many Countries to the South

By H. P. Davis



SINCE the close of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States has acquired by treaty, purchase or lease: the Island of Porto Rico, area 3,435 square miles, population 1,544,000, ceded by Spain in 1898; the Virgin Islands, area 133 square miles, population 22,000, purchased from Denmark in 1917; the Panama Canal Zone, area 549 square miles, population 39,500, a strip of land ten miles wide, extending from ocean to ocean, granted by Panama in 1904; by treaty with Nicaragua, the Corn Islands, two small islands on the east coast, leased for ninety-nine years; the right to construct, operate and maintain a canal across Nicaragua and to establish a naval base at Fonseca Bay.

Thus, we have acquired territory over 4,000 square miles in area; built one canal and hold the sole right to build another; and have secured important naval bases in strategic positions in the Caribbean Sea.

A glance at the map will show that the trade routes to the Panama Canal through the Windward Passage and Mona Passage are pretty well dominated by our naval bases at Guantanamo in Cuba, and at St. Thomas, two of the finest harbors in the Caribbean. The Nicaragua Canal route could be amply protected by naval bases on the Corn Islands and in Fonseca Bay.

Since 1898, the United States has occupied, and for periods, completely dominated, all of the Greater Antilles, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and for many years maintained forces in Nicaragua.

Cuba, freed from Spain in 1898, was under an American military government until 1903. When, in 1906, internal disorders resulted in United States intervention, an American provisional government was maintained until 1909. Twice since then marines have been landed.

After a fiscal agreement between the Dominican Republic and the United States in 1905, peace reigned in that turbulent republic until 1916, when marines were landed to protect life and property. For seven years thereafter the United States maintained a military government in Santo Domingo, and an American now supervises the collections of Dominican customs.

In 1915 a condition of complete chaos in Haiti resulted in American intervention. Since that time a brigade of marines has been stationed there, and the finances and a predominant part of the internal affairs of this republic have been dominated by the United States. Our treaty with Haiti expires in 1936, but a fiscal agreement runs until the amortization of a loan placed in the United States, probably until 1946.

In Nicaragua, United States marines were landed in 1912, and a year later, a "legation guard" was established and maintained until withdrawn in 1925. In the following year marines were again landed and remained until 1932.

Armed forces of the United States have, since 1898, been landed in Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama, and "moral influence," backed by naval strength, has been exerted in the affairs of Guatemala and Salvador. With each of these countries, the United States has significant fiscal relations.

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At the Observation Post

Memory of Frederick Winslow Taylor, Father of Scientific Management in Industry, Is Honored by His Alma Mater; He Denied Possibility of "Overproduction"

FIFTY years ago Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, New Jersey, disgorged a young graduate named Frederick Winslow Taylor. He was twenty-seven years old, not so young as most of his fellow graduates, because already he had served his apprenticeship as a pattern-maker and machinist in a small Philadelphia shop and become gang boss for the Midvale Steel Company. His M. E. degree caught up with him in mid-career.

However, the anniversary was considered of sufficient importance for a three-day celebration in New York and Hoboken last week under the joint auspices of his Alma Mater and the international Taylor Society, formed more than twenty years ago to spread his gospel.

For Taylor was the father of scientific management in industry. He believed in productivity, in the elimination of waste motion, whether of man or machines, in squeezing a maximum of wealth from every effort or sequence of efforts, human or mechanical. His god was efficiency, but not the cold efficiency usually associated with the word, which takes no account of the workman's reward or psychology. It was his notion always that the cooperation and contentment of the workers were factors quite as indispensable in promoting output as the proper technique.

Shoveling as a Scientific Study

Perhaps as good an example as any of his methods and accomplishment was his reform of the humble art of shoveling in a large steel mill. Imagine assuming that the lowly function of shoveling ore, or slag, or coal deserved scientific study, that more than muscle and simple coordination were concerned in its efficient performance.

Taylor found it a fascinating object of research. He observed and measured all the movements involved, considered the size of the shovels, the weight of each material, the capacity of the individual. Ore was heavier than slag, slag than coal. Given a standard formula for handling a shovel he discovered that for the average workman a shovelful weighing twenty-one pounds marked the point beyond which the law of diminishing returns set in. Less than this wasted the shoveler's time and effort, more produced a progressive exhaustion. He equipped his force with shovels so carefully graded in size that the heaver of ore would not overload, nor the heaver of coal underload, before the swing.

He experimented also with rest periods, and established a standard of frequency for these breathing spells nicely calculated to maintain muscle and morale at its highest pitch of sustained productivity.

And the result: in the first year following the installation of his system the average wage of shovelers in his plant increased by 63 per cent.; the costs of handling meanwhile, and notwithstanding, decreased by 54 per cent. The actual savings, even allowing for the extra overhead of special foremen and instructors, was $36,417.69.

Taylor applied the same painstaking

Brown Brothers

Frederick Winslow Taylor

analysis to every industrial operation with which he was brought in contact. His was no rose-strewn path. Sneers and opposition beset him from both labor and capital. But his faith was strong and his patience and persistence were monumental. In 1911, after his retirement from practise (he died in 1915), he was able to write: "At least 50,000 workmen in the United States are now employed under this (the Taylor) system of management, and they are receiving from 30 per cent. to 100 per cent. higher wages daily than are paid to men of similar caliber with whom they are surrounded; while the companies employing them are more prosperous than ever before. In these companies the output per man and per machine has, on the average, been doubled. During all these years there has never been a strike among men working under this system.

After the war the principles he espoused came into favor far more widely both in this country and abroad. Indeed, so familiar grew the world with the science of management that few remember it now as the child of one man's brain.

It has been the fashion to blame the late (let us hope) depression on overproduction. This would not have been Taylor's diagnosis, if Ida M. Tarbell is any judge. "From the outset of his career as a worker at a machine," Miss Tarbell has written in the Sunday Magazine of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "Taylor had broken with the prevailing industrial philosophy of both management and men. It was based on fear of overproduction. Make too much and prices will go down, said the employer —make too much and work will not go around, said the men. Taylor argued otherwise. Make all you can; the world's power of consumption is limitless; develop consumption as you develop production. Keep the two in balance.... Abundance for all, not wealth for a few, is your business.... Achieve that and you need not fear overproduction."

This doctrine has its echo in Henry Ford's remark that "there is no such thing as overproduction." It finds a stanch supporter in Col. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company, who in his "The Economies of Recovery" has this to say of the NRA program: "In the long run there is just one test of the soundness of such a plan.... That test is whether or not it results in increased national production. The fundamental principle involved is that production is purchasing power. We all produce services or goods, and by using the money we receive in return for them we buy the goods and services of others. The total that we all produce is all that there is to be divided among us."

The NRA and the Taylor System

What Taylor would have thought of the NRA is any one's guess. But it is at least significant that the first speaker before last week's assembly of the Taylor Society—Ordway Tead, editor of business books and lecturer on personnel problems at Columbia University—should warn the industrial world that the NRA philosophy is here to stay. "I would point out," he said, "that it will forward a desirable uniformity of labor standards, a desirable raising of labor standards, including wage rates which mean more mass purchasing power.... And, finally, it will help toward a minimizing of strikes."

Apparently there are followers of Taylor who see no real conflict between his ideal of "abundance for all" and the planned economy of the New Deal.

Taylor, the efficiency expert; Ford, the practical industrialist, and Ayres, the orthodox economist and banker, are not the only authorities to be cited in denial that overproduction is or has been a reality. Prof. George Frederick Warren, chief monetary adviser to the President, is in agreement with them, perhaps in this respect alone.

Characteristically, Dr. Warren founds his conclusion on figures. In his book on prices he presents a number of charts to show that the normal increase in the production of basic commodities was interrupted by the war, and has never since been fully resumed. "All these figures," he writes, "indicate that there is no basis for the belief that high production is the cause of the depression."

Which is by way of noting that economic argument makes strange bedfellows.

W. M. H.

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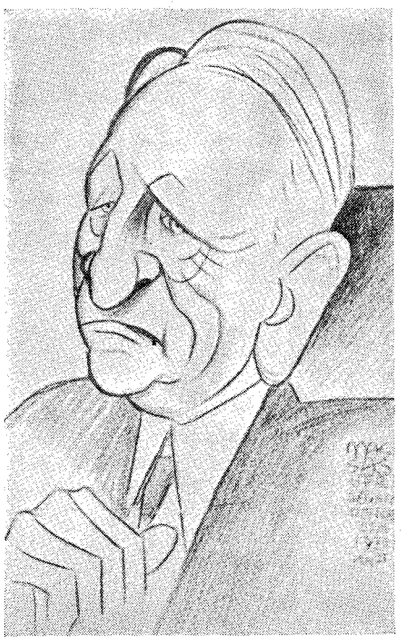
News and Comment From the National Capital

Weekly Cabinet Meetings Are Becoming Little More Than Formalities Without Debate as the Heads of Emergency Activities Figure With Increasing Importance in National Affairs

DESPITE the increasing incompatibility of the President's left and right wing advisers, his Cabinet is remaining steady. Aside from the fact that Secretary Woodin is, as it were, on leash, subject to recall at the President's pleasure, which depends upon the turn of his monetary policy, there has been no break in the Cabinet in the first nine months. In Administration circles, the circumstance is cited as



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A caricature of Senator Carter Glass, critic of the Administration

supporting the President's policy in selecting a Cabinet which included none of the "big" men in his party to whom the prognosticators turned instinctively after the election of 1932.

This is, in itself, a controversial point at a highly controversial stage of the New Deal. Whatever its effect, if any, on the situation that has developed, it is a fact that, in the development of emergency measures to combat the depression, the Cabinet is not the institution that it has been in the life of the Government. The heads of emergency agencies figure more prominently than Cabinet officers on the front pages. Cabinet officers who hold dual responsibilities, as in the case of Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator and Secretary of the Interior, are known chiefly for their emergency activities.

The old-fashioned Cabinet meeting, with the President presiding over heated debates between his secretaries, and even defending his policies occasionally against criticism across the Cabinet table, has passed for the time being at least. The Executive Council, which is an organization of heads of all the emergency activities, and the Cabinet, has displaced the regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting.

Direct Conference Favored

Once a week the Cabinet, as such, meets with the President in the historic Cabinet room of the White House. With the Government concentrating on national-recovery measures, the Cabinet meeting has become little more than a formality. It is no longer a deliberative body. The President long since concluded, as did his immediate predecessors, that the most effective results are to be obtained in direct conference with the officials directly involved in a project.

The Cabinet meetings consist largely of a series of undebated reports by secretaries to the President. In the earlier days of the Administration, it is said that a debate occasionally developed, with an official, such as Budget Director Douglas, pleading the cause of stabilization or holding out against the immediate swift expenditure of the entire $3,300,000,000 public-works fund. With the organization of the Executive Council, and of the National Emergency Council, and the designation of Frank C. Walker as the President's "officer of the deck" to "coordinate the coordinators," these Cabinet debates have ceased.

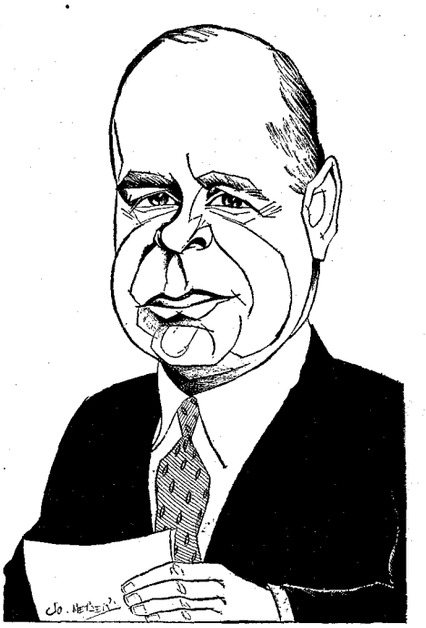
The effect has been to take the highly controversial questions pretty much out of the hands of the Cabinet. This fact is advanced in some quarters as a substantial reason for the steadiness of the Cabinet as the President finds himself between the upper and nether grindstones of liberals and conservatives, with each group demanding a showdown without delay. Those who usually reflect the President's views contend, however, that Mr. Roosevelt, in passing by the Cabinet material of "big" men, such as Alfred E. Smith, Melvin Traylor and Owen D. Young, foresaw the possibility of just such a situation as this, and chose men more for their predisposition to loyalty to him and his underlying philosophy than for their individual eminence.

The President and Senator Carter Glass feel that it was to their mutual advantage that no exception to that rule was made to include the peppery Virginian in the Roosevelt Cabinet. Senator Glass, a "hard money" man, continues to assert his attachment to the President personally while leaving his friends in no doubt that he couldn't have stayed in the Cabinet more than a month. He is the most outspoken critic of the Administration's recovery program. He refuses to fly the Blue Eagle on his newspapers in Lynchburg, Virginia, and has even defied General Johnson to try to license him. On principle, he is openly hostile to the President's gold-purchase plan. He will be a spearhead of conservative attack on the Roosevelt policies in the January session of Congress.

In the one instance where the President did depart from the underlying rule on which he built his Cabinet, which was in the selection of Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, for Secretary of State, Mr. Roosevelt has felt constrained to make some compromises.

It is established now that Professor Moley's retirement from the post of Assistant Secretary of State was occasioned by a message which Secretary Hull sent from London to Mr. Roosevelt. When Charles Michelson, the Administration's No. 1 publicity man, returned from the World Monetary and Economic Conference, he carried Mr. Hull's ultimatum that either he or the Professor would have to leave the State Department. They stood for an almost diametrically opposite approach to the question of international economic cooperation, and had worked at cross-purposes.

Except for the fact that he did not approve of Mr. Moley's judgment in certain instances, the President's views were more



© 1933, Philadelphia *Inquirer*—By Jo Metzer

A caricature of Frank C. Walker, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council

in harmony with Mr. Moley's. However, he could not have permitted Secretary Hull to leave the Administration without provoking resentment among the old-school Democrats in Congress. That the President shared Mr. Moley's basic theories he was to demonstrate in a few months in excluding tariff and stabilization from the agenda or subjects the American delegation would discuss at Montevideo. DIOGENES.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Jean Ferguson Black, thirty-three-year-old playwright, recently had produced in New York her dramatization of Christopher Morley's novel "Thunder on the Left." Tho physically incapacitated since early childhood, she is keenly active mentally, possesses a cheerful sense of humor, has brilliant green eyes, blonde hair, and regards her disability as "entirely irrelevant." She wrote the play five years ago without previous professional experience, but her instinct for dramatic structure was so sound that her first draft was hardly altered. Bridge and playing the tarapatch, a ukulele-like instrument, are her hobbies.

Sherman Hendriksen, champion cornhusker of the United States, is thirty-eight years old, proving that cornhusking is healthier than prize-fighting. A prize-fighter, when and if he reaches his early thirties, is mostly a hollow shell, whereas Hendriksen won his title last month, and hopes to hold it for a while. His record at the tenth annual National Cornhusking Championship tournament in Nebraska was 27.62 bushels in eighty minutes. He had husked it from a gross lot of 2,075 pounds on the stalk. Having previously won the Nebraska championship he was followed by a large gallery, which threatened to cramp his style. The champ keeps fit by husking and other athletics on his farm. He is willing to defend his title against Carnera or Baer, barehanded, no holds barred.

Wide World

What's the Name Please?

Ghingher—Bank Commissioner of Maryland — each *gh* as in *ghost;* hence, *ging'ger,* not *jinjer.*

Bocqueraz—San Francisco banker—two syllables: *boke-rahz.*

Leavell—Chicago banker—*level* in reputation and pronunciation.

Cazedessus—Baton Rouge banker—preserves French pronunciation, *kaz-de-sue.*

Crichton—Wilmington banker—the *ch* is for ornament only; pronounced *cry'ton.*

Iselin — Octogenarian Wall Street banker—not *eyes'lin, but iss' lin, iss* as in *hiss.*

Goelet—New York capitalist—transpose the stress in *gullet* to *gullet'.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, an American delegate to the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, Uruguay, has long been actively associated with welfare legislation, and the promotion of special laws for the protection of women's rights. Descended from Henry Clay, and daughter of a former Congressman, her great-grandfather was Attorney-General for Thomas Jefferson. Her family has been distinguished in Kentucky ever since. Dr. Breckinridge holds many degrees, and is a professor of public-welfare administration at the University of Chicago where she has taught for more than thirty years.

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Ezequiel P. Paz, publisher of *La Prensa* in Buenos Aires, has a unique and enviable record for public service. His paper prints more foreign news than any other in the world, and has never employed an advertising solicitor. In his publishing house is a public library of 20,000 volumes. Here, too, are free clinics, a hospital and operating rooms, a free music school, a huge auditorium and study center, a consulting institute for farmers and cattle breeders, a gymnasium, and many other unusual features, all open to the public. Señor Paz is sixty-one, a Latin gentleman of great charm, who golfs a bit, is an expert pistol shot, and likes to drive fast cars.

Hervey Allen, forty-four, and the author of "Anthony Adverse," recently presented the 250th thousand copy of his book to President Roosevelt. His publishers have just announced an additional printing of 20,000 copies. It took Mr. Allen five years to write the book, which he declares is a compound of years of reading, personal experience and specific research. He is a tall, well-set man, with big hands, a heavy head, large ear-lobes, wears thick-rimmed glasses, a silver snake ring, good clothes, but does not care for nattiness. He eats enormous breakfasts, smokes incessantly, prefers wine to whisky. He knows intimate, trivial details about his characters, but only his wife can read his minute illegible script.

Comics—and Their Creators

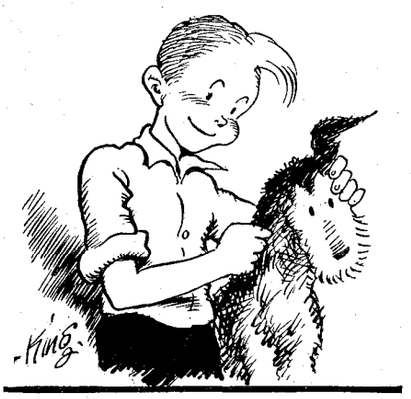
Frank O. King—Born Cashton, Wisconsin, 1883. Measles, mumps, and algebra in Tomah, same State. Four years jack-of-art-work on Minneapolis *Times* from 1901. Quit to go to art school, and *The Times* lasted just one month.

Paul Stone-Raymor

Frank O. King

Year and a fraction at Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. Worked three years for Hearst, but he never knew it.

Since 1909 on Chicago *Tribune* and Tribune Syndicate. Father of several deceased features including Motor-cycle Mike and Bobby Make-Believe.



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

SKEEZIX

Have been doing Walt and Skeezix for fourteen years. Gasoline Alley started when it was customary for automobile owners to gather in the alley on Sunday morning and discuss the merits and failures of their respective cars, the original of Walt being a long-suffering brother-in-law. Skeezix was left on Walt's door-step, and has been growing up ever since.

Wife is a first edition, also from Tomah. One son in prep school.

Interruptions: modeling, collecting old maps and raising amaryllis bulbs on Lake Tohopekaliga in Florida.

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Great Britain's Reply to President de Valera

Assumption That the Question of an Irish Republic Was Hypothetical Brings a Stalemate as the Latest Phase of the Critical Relationship Between Ireland and England

ANSWERING the question of President de Valera as to what Great Britain would do if a Free State Republic were declared, J. H. Thomas, British Dominions Secretary, told a packed House of Commons that the British Government "can not believe the Irish Free State Government contemplate final repudiation of their treaty obligations in the manner suggested, and consequently do not feel called upon to say what attitude they would adopt in circumstances which they regard as purely hypothetical."

Mr. de Valera based his question on a statement made to the Commons several weeks ago by Mr. Thomas, who then said: "The Irish Free State, as a member of the British Commonwealth, is comparatively free to order her own affairs."

Referring to that remark by Mr. Thomas, Mr. de Valera said in his note that: "The British Government now realize the evils of forced association, and have decided not to treat as a cause of war a decision of the Irish people to sever their connection with the Commonwealth. This attitude of the British Government appears to the Government of the Irish Free State of such fundamental importance that it should be formulated in a direct and unequivocal statement. The Irish Free State would sincerely welcome such a statement."

Mr. de Valera also asserted that the Irish people had never voluntarily sought membership in the British Commonwealth and did not want it, and that they had not voluntarily accepted the Treaty of 1921, but had been forced into it as an alternative to an immediate war.

The "direct and unequivocal statement," which Mr. de Valera had requested, the British refused to make on the ground that the case was hypothetical, yet the note to Dublin referred again to the Irish people's "freedom to work out their own destiny within the Commonwealth."

This was not the first time there had been talk of an Irish Republic. An Act passed in 1920 by the British Government set separate parliaments up for Southern Ireland with its twenty-six counties and for Northern Ireland with its six counties. The plan was accepted by the Ulster Unionists and the Northern Parliament was elected on May 24, 1921. The rest of Ireland, having proclaimed a Republic in 1919, ignored the Act. Nevertheless on December 6, 1921, a treaty was signed with the British Government which was embodied in the Irish Free State Act of 1922. Among provisions of the Act was one to the effect that Ireland should have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the self-governing Dominions and to be called the Irish Free State—the Gaelic for which is Saorstat Eireann. The first President of the Irish Free State was William Thomas Cosgrave, who held office from 1922-1932. Mr. Cosgrave was succeeded early in 1932 by President Eamon de Valera, one time Irish revolutionist, who was born in New York City of a Spanish father and an Irish mother. From the very start he proclaimed as "the one ultimate objective" of his organization, the Fianna Fail party, "the unity and independence of Ireland as a sovereign State." And so, as a conservative Irish Free State Senator recalled, there was found after the 1932 election "very much the old pre-Treaty position, the country struggling to throw off imaginary chains of bondage."

The latest phase of the critical relationship between Great Britain and Ireland, as Charles A. Selden pointed out in a London wireless to the New York *Times*, reached a stalemate. The British reply had been unanimously agreed upon by the Cabinet as a substitute for the more aggressive note which Mr. Thomas would have sent if he had been left to his own devices. But if Mr. de Valera was sincere in asking what the British would do if the Free State declared itself an independent republic, the answer "must be fully as irritating as any veiled threat Mr. Thomas might have sent across the Irish Sea."

DOING HIS BEST TO BUMP JOHN OFF

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow)

The Cabinet was banking on the assumption that Mr. de Valera asked his question merely as a part of his game of politics against Gen. Owen O'Duffy, head of the United Ireland party, and to make campaign material should de Valera hold an early general election. Thus the real purpose of the British reply was to give Mr. de Valera a chance to back down and not to force the question of a republic at the present time, with all its implied dangers to drag Ulster into the proposed new sovereign State.

That danger is considered real in London, and according to Mr. Selden, one of the British Government's "major nightmares." The reply that the de Valera question is considered hypothetical is neither sincere nor accurate, and according to this informant, an answer more in accord with the real British policy would have been:

"If the Irish Free State, consisting of the counties of Southern Ireland, decides to declare itself an independent republic outside the British Commonwealth, this Government will say good-by with great regret, but will use no force to prevent separation.

"But if an attempt is made for the the secession of all Ireland by forcibly including the loyal Northern counties of Ulster, that would be a cause for war."

Meanwhile President de Valera declared in a copyrighted cable to the Associated Press that Great Britain was keeping Ireland within the British Commonwealth by threatening to employ force of arms. Mr. de Valera asserted that but for this threat the Irish people would be free within twenty-four hours. He also charged that Dominions Secretary Thomas had attempted "to deny that the Treaty of 1921 was forced on Ireland by a threat of immediate war." Published statements by four of the Treaty signatories, including Lloyd George and Austen Chamberlain, Mr. de Valera alleged, were "conclusive evidence that the threat was made, and Mr. Thomas's latest dispatch is itself proof that the British Government is not yet willing to withdraw it."

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Fighting Communism in China

COMMUNISM has flourished, mostly in the interior of China, for the last six or seven years. Before then its activities were confined chiefly to Canton as the seat of the Southern Government—which had previously declared its independence of Peking—where a group of Soviet political and military advisers were employed.

Communist troops fought with the National—Kuomintang—armies in their triumphant march northward which culminated in the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Hankow, in which the Communists took a prominent but not a leading part. Later, as a contributor to the Shanghai *China Critic* has noted, the Communist armies became alienated, and have since roamed in the Central China provinces and brought about the present Red-banditry situation.

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Refugees in flight from a Communist attack

Despite the numerous expeditions of the Nationalist Government, led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek against the Red bandits during the last six years or so, and despite repeated official assurances that Communist banditry would soon be exterminated, *The China Critic's* informant claims that to all intents and purposes the threat of Communism in China is much worse now than when its roots were first planted. New recruits have been added and its field of operation is wider than before. A foreign observer said recently that the Chinese Soviet Republic in Southern Kiangsi is effective, tho maintained by terrorism involving much slaughter, and covers territory in excess of 50,000 square miles. Further he reported:

"Organization is the keynote, with an official census of available living accommodations followed by an allotment of lodgings, regardless of previous ownership. A daily paper is published in the capital, Juiking, which is 250 miles south of Nanchang. A postal system is in operation, with five-cent stamps bearing the hammer and sickle design. Each citizen is allowed $50 in ready money and $300 in capital, aiming at the elimination of the middle-man. Prices are State-controlled, eliminating real profit. Land also has been redistributed."

At present, according to *The China Critic*, there are well over 100,000 Red troops scattered in various districts in the hinterland of China. Not only are they substantially equipped in a military way, but in political organization also they rival that of the central or provincial governments.

On the other hand, the government troops sent to suppress them are composed of mixed units, each with its individual interests to look after, and each unwilling to sustain losses and sacrifice its own strength. The ratio of regular forces pitted against the Red troops is roughly five to one.

But because of the reluctance on the part of the government units to engage in serious combat entailing, as it must of necessity do, heavy casualty lists and losses in armament, the Red menace has been allowed to remain unabated. What is more, as this contributor to *The China Critic* has found, the Reds have a singular advantage in the fact that they operate in mountainous regions which, with their thick forests, provide easy mobility and good camouflage from aerial or artillery bombardment.

It can not be argued, we are told, that the failure of past operations has been due to the shortage of government man-power and funds. On the contrary, the troops have been well fed and regularly paid. The military would claim the contrary and try to obtain increased appropriations. But while this writer holds that on the side of civilian opinion it might be too hazardous to propose complete abandonment of the suppression campaign, in view of the heavy strain on the exchequer and the unsuccessful manner of previous attempts, it would be quite reasonable to suggest modification and improvement of present methods, and he continued:

"For example, in regions where Communist activities have gone beyond the stage of mere destruction and plunder and where political authority of a kind is well constituted, might it not be possible to permit it to subsist without allowing it to expand into other regions and let the consequence of the experiment in Sovietism eventually tell its own story? In other regions where Communism has taken the form of pillage and devastation, pure and simple, it is obviously advisable that the stern hand of militarism should not be relaxed.

"That Communism as a real menace to life and property should not be allowed to spread is conceded. But a great portion of troops commissioned for suppression duties, which can not but be considered as superfluous, can safely be withdrawn. The man-power thus spared can then be directed into productive channels more conducive to national economic well-being."

That Troublesome Nazi Salute

Americans who have suffered in Germany from the attacks of indignant Nazis are not to be blamed if they do not understand the intricacies of what some Berlin dailies call the "greeting," while others call it the "salute." Many Nazis and many Germans, who are not Nazis, seem to have inaccurate ideas of how it ought to be given. How and when should one greet? In reply, Robert Kerkamm, a Nazi official, sets forth these points in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung:*

"Greet every group of standard-bearers marching past you that bears the banner or carries the flag with the symbol of the new Government. This is done by raising the right hand. Only the leader of the formation returns the greeting. Raise the right arm when the Horst Wessel song is sung. In your contacts with officials make use of the German greeting.

"During celebrations and festive occasions raise the right arm and, if you have occasion to do this, remove your glove if this be possible. If the salute be introduced in your place of employment—as it must be everywhere—make use of it yourself. Avoid in giving the salute any sluggish fanning of the air with your hand."

Many people even now in Germany are badly informed as to the rules for the Nazi salute or greeting, and we read:

"Only for public administrative establishments are special rules for the greeting laid down. For the greeting in court various ceremonial procedures are prescribed, altho much remains to be cleared up. Every citizen, even the non-Aryan, must, in his intercourse with officials and public employees, make use of the German greeting, even if his communication with these be purely epistolary. In the latter event write 'Hail Hitler!' or 'With German greeting!'"

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The Chaco War in Military Eyes

DURING all the past year while talk has been going on in Europe about disarmament, Bolivia and Paraguay have been fighting for possession of the Gran Chaco, that remote corner of the world screened by impenetrable mountain ranges and thick jungles.

By the first of November last it was estimated that the war had cost a total of 35,000 dead and 60,000 wounded. The history of the dispute dates back over a century, and it is concisely summed up by a military correspondent of the London *Times* as consisting of the rival claims of Bolivia and Paraguay to a piece of territory in the Gran Chaco of about the size of England. Bolivia, being cut off from the sea, desires to obtain a navigable outlet on the Rio Paraguay which flanks her eastern boundary. Geographically, Paraguay has the advantage of being comparatively near the scene of military operations, and her troops, supplies and food are transported to the front by a combination of light railway, motor-truck, mule, and march methods. Bolivia on the other hand suffers a separation of a thousand miles between her forces and her main base at the capital, of which only five hundred miles are covered by rail.

Loading a Bolivian stretcher case into an ambulance plane

Over the remaining distance, this informant has pointed out, runs a narrow and broken road, at first over high rocky plateaus and then over wooded mountain slopes down to the flat plains of the Chaco jungle. This is thick with dust in winter and often washed away in summer. Troops and supplies accomplish the five-hundred-mile trek by motor-truck and donkey, while in the opening stages of the war, when transport was extremely short, some of the regiments were compelled to march most of the way on foot, ankle-deep in the dust, and suffering tortures from thirst and hunger. As if these difficulties were not enough nature has added a fierce steamy heat in summer, and dries up her water supplies in winter, withholding from the district all natural means of support for either man or beast.

The oddest part of this hide-and-seek war, as it is called, is the method of fighting. To obtain contact with the enemy it is necessary that patrols hack their way forward through the undergrowth with knife and hatchet till the noise made by their chopping attracts the enemy's fire and discloses his position. Diggers then arrive and run out a trench opposite to that of the other side, linking up the patrols. Men and machine-guns are poured in to hold it, viewing nothing over their sights except a thorny mass of scrub and knotted trunks. Operations tend, somewhat naturally, to assume a static aspect, and attacks can only be carried out along previously cut paths. But plenty of real fighting takes place, and this informant added that all the hastily improvised hospitals he visited were crammed with sick and wounded, whose sufferings were accentuated by flies, heat and shortage of water. He went on to say:

"Tho the officers are mostly of Spanish descent, there are among their ranks wanderers of many nations, including Englishmen, Germans, and Americans, who hurrying from war to war, seek adventure and remuneration, like the hired mercenaries of old. Both armies are in fact commanded by foreigners, who availed themselves of the laws of naturalization to regularize their position, and of these General Kundt is perhaps the best known. After taking part in the Great War he returned to Bolivia from Germany to reorganize her Army. A man of culture, charm, and strong character, knowing neither physical nor moral fear, he has succeeded by virtue of his determination and energy in molding bricks without straw.

Bolivian Troops in a front-line trench

"But the futility of continuing this conflict is being slowly borne in upon the countries concerned, who are wearying of the long drain on the vitality and the manhood of their communities."

Hope for a cessation of hostilities and a permanent settlement of the dispute was expressed by this military observer because a League of Nations Commission was sent out to the Chaco to negotiate with Bolivia and Paraguay.

Hindenburg Stays

As long as President von Hindenburg lives and wishes to do so, he will continue to head Germany with the title of Reich President. Chancellor Hitler himself asked the eighty-six-year-old Field Marshal to remain in office after the plebiscite and Reichstag election of November 12, when it seemed almost certain that von Hindenburg would retire. In a statement made to the Associated Press at Berlin a Cabinet member of the German Government said:

"Hitler sees in von Hindenburg the one man who is the living connecting bond between the empire of Wilhelm I and Wilhelm II, the 'November Republic' of 1918-33 and the Third Reich of the Nazis.

"Now that Hindenburg has completely allied himself with his youthful Chancellor, such a venerable symbol of unity, such a bridge between the past and the present, is something that any nation can be happy to have."

Another reason for Hitler's insisting that the aged President continue in office is that he still has all the devotion of a faithful imperial officer to the House of Hohenzollern. Obviously he would regard the establishment of the monarchy as the crowning feature of the whole work of unification undertaken by Mr. Hitler. The Chancellor's mind, according to this Associated Press cable from Berlin, is open on the question, but not so the minds of the three groups of followers who constitute the backbone of his power, namely the small farmers, the workers and the Nazi Storm Troops. The only chance now given the monarchy by informed political observers is in case National Socialism should fail to make good economically. In such an event Mr. Hitler "might conceivably take refuge in a monarchy."

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Austria's Fight Against Hitlerism

By Emil Lengyel

BECAUSE Adolf Hitler would like to become a prophet in his own country, Germany is fighting Austria. As an Austrian by birth, he is humiliated by the refusal of his native land to acclaim him as its Messiah. Besides, Austria is the natural market of German nationalism. How can Hitler's National Socialism hope to impress the world if it fails to make an impression on Austria's fellow Germans. Moreover, Germany needs Austria as a starting-point to capture the East as a consumer of her political ideas and of her merchandise. The idea of the "Drang nach Osten" is not dead, and the Reich is still seeking a place in the sun. Finally, by subduing Vienna, Germany's international position would be strengthened immeasurably. The effect of such a conquest would be that, after nearly twenty years of struggle, Germany would have won the World War. It would also mean Germany's success in wrecking the world order based on the Treaty of Versailles.

"We are a people of a hundred million Germans, but only sixty-five million of us live in the Reich," Nazi leaders like to say over and over again. "Our task therefore must be to redeem our fellow Germans." The missionary work must be begun on the seven million Austrians, of whom the German Chancellor was one. For nearly twenty years Austria would have been willing to be saved by her neighbor, but then came the Hitler revolution in the Reich and it has created an entirely new situation.

Austria does not belong as yet to the German Third Reich for diplomatic and domestic reasons. This does not mean that she may not ultimately be swallowed up by Germany. Nevertheless, the resistance of the entire world to German designs on Austria and the reawakened national consciousness of the Austrians have created a more favorable situation for the continued existence of the country. Let us cast a glimpse, first, at the way the world has reacted to Hitler Germany's efforts to devour the Alpine republic, and, second, at the way Austria herself has been disillusioned in her relation to Germany.

France took up the cudgels on behalf of Austria, because a Hitlerite victory in Vienna would have wrought havoc with her diplomatic calculations by weakening the flock of her Allies and causing her a loss of prestige. France's position as the strongest power of the Continent is conditioned on her success in keeping Germany and Austria apart. Hence the strenuous attempts of the Quai d'Orsay to forestall not only a diplomatic but also an economic rapprochement between the two countries.

A Hitlerite victory in Austria would also have wrecked Italy's diplomatic calculations, in spite of Hitler's worshipful attitude toward Mussolini. It is Italy's ambition to imitate France in collecting a flock of allies east of Germany, and such an ambition could hardly be realized with the Reich sitting pretty on the Danube, occupying the choicest spot in all Europe. What is perhaps even more important, Italy can not tolerate a strong neighbor, such as Germany is, astride the Brenner Pass. Thus it has come about that the two great rivals, France and Italy, have found a common ground in fighting Germany's Austrian policy.

What are the domestic reasons for the alienation of so many Austrian sympathies for Hitler Germany? They involve the Church, State rights and personal jealousy.

Austria is more solidly Catholic than the neighboring Bavaria, and she has learned from past experiences that the Third Reich looks with great disfavor upon a Church which it considers a rival to the exclusive possession of Germany's soul.

DR. RICHARD STEIDLE
"Dictator" of Tyrol and Austrian Minister of Propaganda

The Nazi State wants to have the undivided allegiance of every member of the race. It has made nationalism a religion, and, in line with this policy, is making an attempt to nationalize the Protestant Churches. It can not hope, however, to nationalize the Catholic Church and therefore it has put the two German Catholic parties out of existence. Would this not be the fate of Austrian Catholics as well? The Austrians have learned by now that the German Catholics are treated as second-class citizens unless they abjure their faith and accept the tenets of the religion of Potsdam.

Another important cause for Austria's growing distrust of the Nazis is the way Berlin has treated the German States. In the beginning of April the Hitler Government issued a decree depriving the German States of their sovereign rights and placing them under the authority of the central Government, acting through "Statthalter" governors. The decree conforms to the Hitlerite idea of having only one capital, one party and one leader. If this arrangement were extended to Austria, the former Hapsburg Empire would be reduced to the status of a Prussian province, with her rights limited to issuing regulations to prevent fire hazards. But Austria has her own proud traditions that are much older than those of Prussia, and while she might have welcomed the opportunity of becoming a member of a federation of German States, she has no desire to become a backwoods country.

A Tyrolean

Personal jealousy also plays a certain part in Austria's resistance to the Nazi schemes. The Austrians had a Fascist movement several years before German National Socialism was brought to the world's attention. The Austrian Fascist leaders, who have organized and are officering the local Heimwehr movement, do not want to abandon their claims to priority and to take back seats, while a few young Nazis, sent by Berlin, occupy the important offices.

Since Austria has a genuine cause to defend and since she is also fighting the battle of the world, what is she doing to keep the Nazi wolf from the door? Most picturesque in the Austro-German conflict is the rôle of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, the tiniest hero the world has ever seen. "Little Dollfuss is the champion of Little Austria," is Vienna's slogan. Far from making him ridiculous in his heroic rôle, the smallness of the Chancellor has helped to dramatize the David and Goliath nature of the struggle.

Much taller, but not less picturesque is Tyrol's dictator, Dr. Steidle. His black beard—a regular medieval *barbiche*—and his Mephistophelian haircut would make him a conspicuous figure in any crowd. It was from him that I obtained some of the information about the danger of Austria's invasion by Nazi irregular bands. When I saw him he was wearing his right arm in a sling. Some two months before our interview he was riddled by ten Nazi bullets in front of his house and was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. Dr. Steidle is the "Sicherheitsdirektor" of Tyrol, the director of public safety, and he has under his thumb the army, gendarmerie, police and the armed civilian Heimwehr of that most exposed of all Austrian provinces. He is hated by the Nazis, because he was one of the founders of the anti-Nazi Heimwehr and because he is one of the strongest pillars of Austria. When I first saw him, his antechamber reminded me of a busy

(Continued on page 44)

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Why Vehicle Streamlining Is Necessary

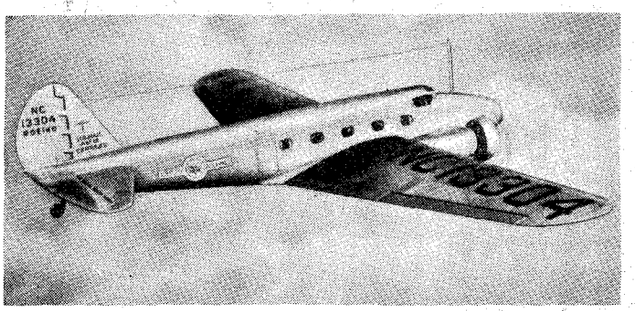
A Flat Plate Moving Rapidly Through Air Meets as Much Resistance as a Completely Streamlined Body of Sixteen Times Its Cross-Section Area

By Alexander Klemin

Director of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, New York University

TO-DAY all vehicles of transportation are changing in appearance. Air-planes, divested of external bracing, look like flying wings; fast trains take on the appearance of air-ships on wheels, and automobiles show the first signs of true streamline form.

Vast results will accrue from these changes in the economy and speed of transportation, and in some respects in the comfort of travel. The reasons for these improvements are not perhaps as clearly understood as they might be.



Courtesy of United Air Lines and Transport Corp.

A LATE MODEL PASSENGER PLANE

With a high speed of more than three miles a minute, streamlining has reduced air resistance in this plane to a minimum

The air which all vehicles pass through is all-pervading, but it is mysterious because invisible. Its laws of flow and resistance are difficult to grasp, altho research into such laws dates back to the fifteenth century when the versatile Leonardo da Vinci tried to build a helicopter and to explain the flight of birds on mechanical principles. The greatest impetus to the study of aerodynamics, or science of air flow, was given by man's attempts to build an air-plane during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Our own century has seen a rapid development of experimental aerodynamics, with the employment of large wind tunnels. In such wind tunnels a huge propeller fan draws air rapidly through a channel of waistlike shape, while delicate balances measure the forces experienced by various bodies, and indicate how they may be streamlined.

The main effect of this intensive study of streamlining has been on the air-plane itself. The early planes had many exposed struts and wires and wings and bodies of poor shape. To-day we have transport planes with speeds of 200 miles an hour or more, with retracted landing gears, beautifully shaped wings, and streamline fuselages, or bodies.

Perhaps the best way to grasp the significance of streamlining is by reference to our two simple sketches of a flat plate and of an air-ship form placed in the path of the wind. Round these bodies have been traced the lines of flow. The air objects to all violent deviations of its path. In the case of the flat plate, the air refuses to turn the sharp corners, and fails to close up smoothly behind the obstruction. As a result, violent eddies or whirls, "miniature cyclones," are formed behind the plate.

If, instead of having a wind flow around motionless bodies—as in the wind tunnel tests—we visualize the bodies as being in motion through the air, these eddies become most significant. For they represent vacua, and these vacua set up a suction which pulls the body back while its power seeks to drive it forward. A great loss in motive power results.

With the streamlined or air-ship form, with nicely rounded bow and long delicately tapering stern, the flow is perfectly smooth, and the air, free from all violent deviations, follows the contour closely.

It is not an accident that we have drawn the streamlined form so that its cross-section is sixteen times the area of the plate. It is because the tiny plate has the same resistance as the relatively huge streamlined form.

If we consider a conventional automobile, we may determine that it is subject to the same violent eddies and whirls, and hence offers a resistance but little less in proportion to projected area than a flat plate.

In the history of invention and engineering it is a well-known fact that progress comes most rapidly when there is an intermingling of various branches of engineering. The stupendous effects of streamlining on the speed of the air-plane did not fail to strike engineers and inventors in other fields and notably those concerned with the automobile. Why did they fail to take advantage of such effects?

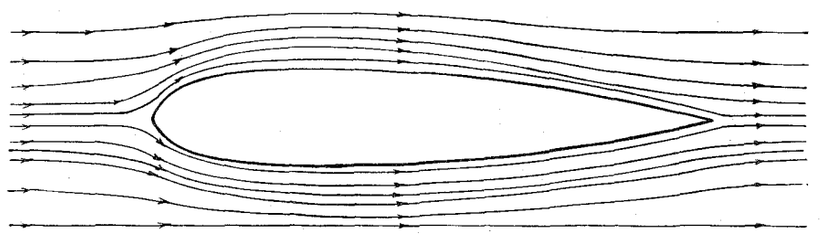
The reasons are not far to seek. The tractive or rolling resistance of the automobile is practically independent of the speed, and the horse-power is therefore proportional to the speed.

On the other hand, the air resistance varies as the square of the speed and the horse-power as the cube of the speed.

At slow speeds it is the tractive or rolling horse-power that is important, the work done in overcoming air resistance is negligible. But, as speeds increase the story changes. Perhaps the following figures will illustrate the state of affairs best. At twenty miles per hour, the horse-power of the conventional automobile needed to overcome air resistance represents only 25 per cent. of the total horse-power expended; at forty miles it has mounted to 61 per cent.; at sixty miles it amounts to 77 per cent. of the total.

At sixty miles an hour, strange as it may seem, much more of the fuel is being used to overcome the eddies and whirls of the air than to meet ground friction. Thus, air resistance makes automobiling more expensive on the one hand, and impedes the attainment of high speeds on the other, while vibration and discomfort result from a car being buffeted by winds.

We may be perfectly certain that automobiles of truly streamlined shape are "just around the corner." The attempts at streamlined automobiles made hitherto are merely palliatives. They improve the appearance of the car but reduce the resistance only to a slight extent. Some bold engineer or manufacturer will surely want to go the whole way toward real streamlining and we may shortly see a car radically different from any vehicle yet offered to the public.



A graphic comparison of wind resistances of two bodies. Tho sixteen times as large, the streamlined form slides through the air as easily as the small, flat plate

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Where Dental Caries Starts

With few exceptions, all teeth begin to calcify from four points or lobes. Each lobe is a separate calcifying identity, which continues to grow until it reaches other calcifying lobes. There they join together, forming one continuous mass of enamel.

For some reason, possibly through a deficiency within the organism that may be related to diet or other factors, these coalescing surfaces of the lobes frequently do not join perfectly. Flaws or spaces of incomplete calcification, known as pits and fissures, are left.

It is in these tiny crevasses, according to Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, clinical professor of preventive dentistry at New York University College of Dentistry and assistant medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, that decay begins. There is room in the tiniest visible pit or fissure for more than 8,400,000,000 bacteria, some or all of which may be the acid-forming type which many dental scientists are inclined to blame for tooth decay.

The answer, says Dr. Hyatt, is to fill each pit and fissure early in life, before there is any sign of decay. This he proposed several years ago, and at once there was protest from many quarters. Dentists refused to "cut" an otherwise sound tooth merely to fill a pit or fissure in which no evidence of decay was apparent. To-day, despite the fact that eighteen State dental societies, thirteen other dental organizations, the American Dental Association, the Canadian Dental Association and the International Federation Dentaire Hygiene have adopted resolutions recommending the Hyatt procedure, there are still many dentists who oppose cutting a "sound" tooth.

To convince these critics, Dr. Hyatt last week presented statistical evidence, based upon data collected through examination of more than 2,000,000 tooth surfaces, that the chances are 2,000 to one that all pits and fissures, if untreated, will decay. The only thing that can save a tooth with pits and fissures, said Dr. Hyatt, in an address before the First and Second District Dental Societies of New York, is to fill them early. The operation of filling pits and fissures, rather horrendously named *prophylactic odontotomy*, is a simple one, can be performed by any dentist, and has conclusively shown its value in preventing tooth decay in the school dental clinics of New York City, Chicago, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and others, including Queensland, Australia, according to Dr. Hyatt.

This theory does not by any means neglect the importance of good diet in the prevention of dental caries. In such a diet milk, wholewheat bread, and raw fruits and vegetables are usually emphasized. This diet, especially in early life, thinks Dr. Hyatt, leads to the formation of sound, well-formed teeth without pits and fissures. It is in the now too numerous cases where diet or other factors have failed to provide well-armored teeth that operative procedure is needed.

The "Big Bertha" of the Atom-Smashers

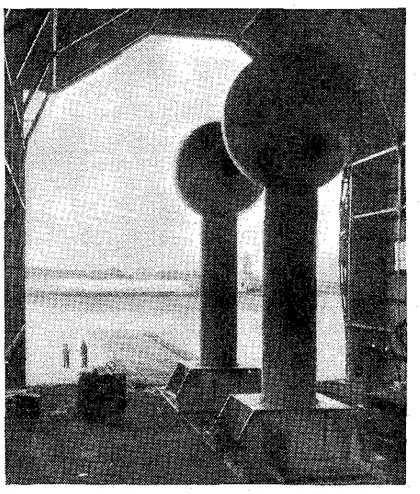
Giant Electrostatic Generator, Designed by Dr. Van de Graaff, Produces the Most Powerful Thunderbolt Ever Made by Man

Accompanied by crashes of thunder like those associated with natural lightning, a steady, direct current of electricity of 7,000,000 volts leaped between two huge metal balls at Round Hills, Massachusetts, last week—the most powerful thunderbolt ever made by man.

The occasion was the first tryout of the giant electrostatic generator designed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. Robert J. Van de Graaff. When completed, the huge generator will be capable of producing direct current of 10,000,000 volts. This Niagara of electrical power will be used to smash the tiny cores, or nuclei, of atoms.

The generator consists of two separate units—polished aluminum spheres fifteen feet in diameter, each resting on a hollow cylindrical insulating column twenty-five feet high and six feet in diameter. These columns in turn are mounted on heavy four-wheeled trucks operating on a railway track.

The huge balls are really reservoirs on which electrical charges are stored. By a process that may be likened to raising water from a well with small buckets on an endless chain the electricity is brought up the inside of the columns by endless belts of paper, driven by motors. The electrical



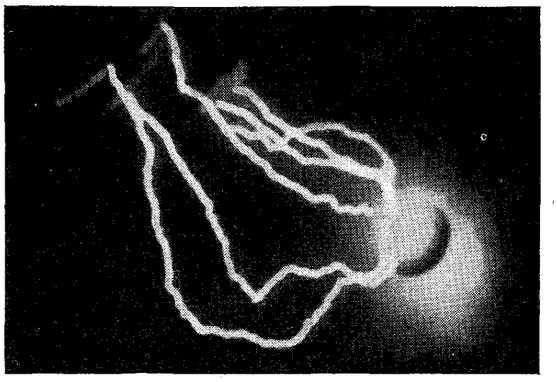
Courtesy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The spherical terminals of the generator built for high voltage attacks on the electrical fortress of the atom

charges carried by the belts are "sprayed" on them at the base at the comparatively low pressure of 20,000 volts, and are taken off and stored on the surfaces of the big globes by brushes near the upper pulleys.

The belts in one sphere carry negative charges; those in the other, positive. As soon as the electricity in each sphere reaches a potential of about 5,000,000 volts, the terminals discharge at a combined electrical pressure of about 10,000,000 volts.

When the machine is operated with an



Acme

Seven million volts flashed by scientist's new "siege gun"

air-gap between the terminals, the discharge is accompanied by sounds like thunder. Upon completion, however, the two ball-terminals will be connected by a vacuum tube, forty feet long and twelve inches in diameter, through which the discharge will take place soundlessly.

One of the surprizing features of the apparatus is that the scientific workers will be inside the huge terminals, which will be fitted up as compact physical laboratories. While the machine is running, the bodies of the men in each sphere will be charged to the full voltage of the terminal, but no harm will result because they will be insulated from the ground.

A method by which the enormous force of the current may be controlled and made to aid in the bombarding of atomic nuclei has been carefully worked out. Air will be pumped out of the connecting tube until only about a thousandth of a millionth part remains—too little to offer any practical obstruction to the passage of the surrent.

At one end of the tube will be placed a source of electrified particles, such as hydrogen ions or protons. These will be pulled down the tube by the electric field, to bombard a target at the end. The target will be of material composed of the atoms which the scientists desire to study.

The current will thus be made to hurl millions of electrical "bullets" against the atomic target, tiny particles moving at velocities 100,000 times greater than the speed of a rifle bullet—velocities so great that they could encircle the earth at the equator three times in a second. The results of encounters between the bombarding particles and the nuclei of atoms in the target will be revealed in faint splashes of light, some of which can be photographed.

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The Nature and Source of Dust Storms

Volcanic Glass and Fragments of Animal and Vegetable Origin Found in the Wake of a Recent Disturbance

Among the other freakish weather phenomena that have made the year 1933 unusual from a meteorological standpoint were several large dust storms. In some Western States these storms caused such a darkening of the sky that many persons were alarmed.

Courtesy of the Buffalo Museum of Science

How dust storm particles look magnified 450 times

One storm, after crossing the continent, came as far east as Buffalo, New York, where it struck on November 13 amid a drizzle, covering autos and buildings with a gray grime. So unusual was this occurrence that scientists of the Buffalo Museum of Science placed specimens of the dust under the microscope to determine its nature and origin.

Imogene C. Robertson, assistant curator of biology, reported that the dust contained spores of micro-fungi and moss, plant hairs, several species of diatoms, protozoan shells and fragments of animal and vegetable origin typical of pond sediment.

Dr. Alexandre Emil Alexander found volcanic glass of two varieties and other minerals in the dust, and hazarded the guess that the storm originated in the mountains of British Columbia where the glass was carried aloft. The diatoms, pond-sediment materials and minerals were picked up along the 3,000-odd-mile route.

Quartz, tourmaline, horneblend, zircon, mica and varieties of feldspar were identified in the grit. Colorless bits of volcanic glass were found to contain inclusions of minerals and liquids. Some glass chips were large enough to be seen with the unaided eye. Free-hand drawings of a few of the particles, magnified 450 times, were made by Dorothy Mosher of the museum staff, revealing the curious shapes of the denizens of a dust storm.

Dust storms that seem so distressing to us nowadays are mere zephyrs by comparison with those that swept the mid-latitudes of the earth at the close of the last great ice age, *Science Service* points out. Raging probably for scores of thousands of winters, these old dust storms piled up thick deposits of the peculiarly fine-grained soil known as *loess*. Loess beds to-day form some of the richest agricultural lands.

Science Snap-shots

Gasoline More Powerful Than TNT

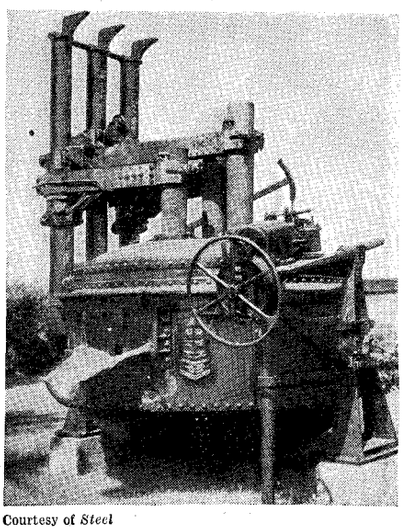
Gasoline is an explosive ten times more powerful than TNT (trinitrotoluol), Dr. George Granger Brown, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Michigan, recently told the American Chemical Society.

"We can not put TNT steadily to work because we do not know how to control its explosion," Dr. Brown said. "Gasoline works harmlessly and usefully because we know how to control and harness it."

Retired Electric Furnace

A monument to the manufacture of steel by electrical melting, this old electric furnace—said to be the first of its kind in the world—has been erected on the grounds of the Lakeside power plant of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, which built it in 1917. A steel "tombstone" made from its last melt is affixed to its side.

For fifteen years the furnace was regularly operated by the Sivyer Steel Casting Company, of Milwaukee, according to *Steel* (Cleveland, Ohio). In all, it melted 111,438 tons of metal.



Courtesy of *Steel*

Health of Men and Women

Aside from illnesses directly associated with sex differences, many common maladies show a decided preference for one sex or another. Why this should be true is a matter for speculation. The most recent tabulation of such differences is given by the Life Extension Institute in its quarterly, *How to Live*. The figures are based on first examination of 112,000 persons.

Of the first seven items selected for study: insomnia, nervousness, indigestion, constipation, use of laxatives, defective vision and varicose veins, women had a higher percentage than men. In eleven other items, including defective hearing, carious teeth, heavy dental repair, slightly and severely infected gums, inflamed nose and throat, frequent colds and irregularities associated with kidney disease and diabetes, men led by an appreciable percentage.

Here is the tabulation:

Defect or History	*Per Cent. Men Examined*	*Per Cent. Women Examined*
Insomnia	1.4	2.5
Nervousness	7.1	11.4
Indigestion	18.8	20.6
Constipation	33.8	46.8
Laxatives Used	25.4	35.8
Defective Vision	53.4	59.6
Varicose Veins	5.5	14.4
Defective Hearing	12.8	9.8
Carious Teeth	14.7	12.1
Heavy Dental Repair	38.8	38.1
Slightly Infected Gums	18.3	14.9
Severely Infected Gums	5.9	4.4
Inflamed Nose and Throat	8.2	6.5
Frequent Colds	16.3	13.2
Albumin	2.9	2.8
Casts—Granular	8.2	2.7
Sugar—Trace	6.1	4.6
Sugar—Marked Amount	.52	.41

Body functions or states of health that may be adversely affected by "nervousness" seem to be more frequent for women than men. *How to Live* suggests that this may answer the question whether men or women worry most.

Why It Is "Dutch" Elm Disease

The disease of elms, *Graphium ulmi*, which is now causing so much concern throughout the United States, and especially in the part of New Jersey where it has recently broken out anew, has been called the Dutch elm disease not because it originated in Holland, but because Dutch plant pathologists were the first to discover its specific fungus cause.

The article on "Making the North Platte River Do More Work," in the November 25 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST was written by Mr. R. F. Walter, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, and not by Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, to whom it was credited.

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An American Conference on Birth Control

An Effort Will Be Made at the January Meeting to Link National Recovery With the Aims of Those Who Advocate Restricting the Size of Families

MARRY and beget children is the slogan in Italy and Germany, in both of which the governments have stimulated the apparently dying instinct for racial preservation. France, however, has complained of her empty cradles since the Franco-German War. Australia, hearing a distant click of heels from the north, is calling for more white immigration, but the birth-rate has dropped in her chief source of supply.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger

In Asia, India, the Malay Archipelago and the South Sea islands, on the other hand, there is no birth control save that effected by nature in her normal routine and when she acts as the Great Destroyer. The influenza epidemic which ravaged the world after the War did more in a few months than artificial restriction could ever hope to do, and it was no respecter of race or person. The better breed was stricken with the poorest, the white race with the black and yellow. War itself takes its toll from the best, leaving the unfit to carry on.

Which very brief summary may or may not lend point to the American Conference on Birth Control and National Recovery to be held in Washington the middle of next month. To many it will appear farcical to relate birth control to a program designed to increase consumption. To advocates of birth control it will mean, of course, happier and healthier mothers and a better and braver breed to grow less wheat and cotton—tho scientists disagree that spacing children will necessarily improve the breed, and there are sociologists, moral philosophers and medical scientists who contend that better medical care and a fairer distribution of the profits of industry and labor will ease motherhood of its dangers and anxieties.

The aim of the Washington Conference, as set forth by the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control, whose president is Margaret Sanger, mother of two sons and long a fervent advocate of artificial birth restriction, is to bring to the attention of Congress and the Administration "the facts concerning birth control as related to the National Recovery program, to mobilize public opinion in favor of Federal legislation in order to insure that contraceptive advice, equipment, and supplies be provided only by persons properly qualified, and to secure passage of the Federal bill which will permit physicians, hospitals and public health agencies to give out contraceptive information."

Thus is the battle to be joined again. The birth-control advocates, which include some of the churches and some of the medical fraternity, in addition to other organized opinion, contend that birth control will make motherhood safer, ease the burden of poverty and so improve the standard of living, promote morality through earlier marriage, make the marriage relation happier and insure healthier children. They would legalize, they say, what is already being practised.

That birth control is being widely practised is generally conceded, and the fact is giving rise to serious alarm. Western civilization it seems (THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 9, 1932), is facing possible extinction by race suicide. The 1932 birth-rate in England, Wales, France, Germany and Italy showed a startling decrease. In England and Wales the rate was 15.3, the lowest ever recorded for the period of the year. In 1876 the rate was 36.3. The decline is not a passing phenomenon, but a development that is gaining momentum. In France it was estimated that if the present rate of decline continues the population will have been diminished by nearly one-half in seventy-five years. In Berlin, the birth-rate for 1931, 16 per 1,000, was the lowest on record. In Italy the birth-rate decrease was slighter, having dropped from 27 in 1927 to 25 in 1931. In both these countries, however, Government has since encouraged marriage and large families by dispensation and appeal to national pride. In the United States the rate dropped from 24.3 in 1921 to 18.9 in 1930. Norway, Sweden and Belgium also showed declining birth-rates, while Spain, Portugal and Ireland, all predominantly Catholic, had since 1928 a greater natural increase in population than in the opening years of the century.

Dr. Louis I. Dublin

Speaking of the declining birth-rate in the United States (THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 8, 1932), *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said: "The present fecundity of the American population is barely adequate to maintain our numbers at a fixed level. Temporarily, we still have a good excess of births over deaths, but only because of past conditions, which have given us a relative excess of women in the child-bearing ages.

"But a further fall in the birth-rate will presently bring us below the self-sustaining level, when the effect of past high birth-rates has worn off. It is, of course, possible that when the present economic stringency passes, there will also be a recovery in our fecundity to a higher point, through an increase in the not very distant date. Failing this, it appears inevitable that, at some not very distant date, our population will not only come to a standstill, but will actually decline, now that accretion from outside by immigration is precluded."

"The birth-control movement," said Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 22, 1933), "will have much to answer for unless it can square its account with the American people by emphasizing at this very time the need for correctives of its own activities in earlier years. It has placed bundles of dynamite all over the country. It is now high time that it began to bring back, or at least to remove, the fuses."

Religious opinion on the subject is divided, tho the preponderant opinion seems to be against artificial birth control on the grounds that it is immoral. The historic attitude of the Roman Catholic Church against such restriction is unchanged. That Church, as set forth by Pope Pius XI in several encyclicals, holds that contraception violates both the divine and the moral law. Several Protestant churches and Jewish religious organizations favor it, and in 1931, following like action by the Lambeth Conference, the Federal Council of Churches gave it "guarded approval." However, when the subject was brought up again at its quadrennial meeting at the end of 1932, the opposition was so strong that the Federal Council postponed further discussion by referring the subject to the executive committee, to report to the next Council meeting, in 1934.

To sum up very briefly, the opponents of birth control hold that it substitutes a negative for a positive attitude, that it retreats from, instead of approaching a problem that is at once religious, social and economic. The argument that birth control will promote morality by encouraging early marriage is countered with the statement that it will promote pre-marital relations and possibly do away with marriage altogether. The contention that it will benefit society is denied in the assertion that permissive legislation affords no guaranty that the so-called unfit will have fewer progeny than the so-called fit, indeed, that experience shows the contrary. And to maintain that artificial birth control will ease the burden of poverty, it is held, is simply to encourage economic servitude instead of equalizing the riches of the earth.

At any rate, the subject will be aired again in the next Congress, and a battle of opinion as opposite as the poles impends.

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New York's Crusade for Helpless Children

Organizations and Prominent Citizens in Campaign to Provide Food and Shelter For the Hungry and Homeless at Christmas

Remember when you hung up your stocking and Father and Mother hurried you off to bed and finally you went, hesitating on the top stair to listen? And by-and-by, when you should have been asleep, you heard strange sounds down-stairs, the crackling of paper, mysterious whisperings, a mild explosion from Father as something fell, and a gentle remonstrance from Mother, "you'll wake up the children if you aren't careful." You slid back under the blankets—and then— Of course you remember that—that and the first gray light of Christmas morning.

New York *Herald Tribune*-Frank

A MESSENGER FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

Appealing for the crusade for children in New York. Left to right, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow; former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, holding the homing pigeon; Mrs. Arthur M. Anderson, chairman of the women's division, and two pages

This time you who remember those nights of long ago and enact the ancient little drama for your own, are asked to think of those many children who won't hear that pleasant crackling of paper and unquiet footsteps below. For them Santa Claus will be only a vague and distant figure, a bewhiskered, pink-faced old gentleman who forgets some of the members of his large family, forgets that they, too, like toys, forgets even that they like a little butter on their bread, an orange or two and a couple of nuts, if you please, there in the torn stocking hanging on a rusty nail.

Well, if you in Kalamazoo and Chicago, in San Francisco and New Orleans, have forgotten, you will have a reminder in New York City, where, for remembrance' sake and for the sake of One who said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me," they are conducting a Crusade for Children. It is not to give toys—perhaps some others will attend to the empty stockings—but food and shelter to homeless and hungry children. As Al Smith explained it to 600 workers two days before Thanksgiving, he held in his hands a homing pigeon that had come all the way from the White House, sent by "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dall, grandchildren of the President. "Sistie" had to print her brother's name for him, as he is too small to know which end of the pen to use. The message said: "We hope every one will give all they can to the Children's Crusade to help the little boys and girls without homes in New York."

"No matter what you have given for these extraordinary happenings that we think will be behind us in a short time," said the former Governor, who on the day his father was buried went with his mother to help her seek her old job, "there is still this, that you can't get away from. It must be done, and it must be done at once, because there should be no hungry child or homeless children in a great city like this on Christmas Day."

Among the organizations associated in this crusade for the helpless are the Charity Organization Society and the Children's Aid Society, the Child Placing and Adoption Department of the State Charities Aid Association, and others of similar aim.

Perhaps all will understand the direct appeal of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow. "You are going out to ask money from fathers and mothers whose children have had almost everything from their earliest days," she said. "They have warm nurseries, grade A milk, all the proper vitamins in their food, good clothes and good schools and good times—everything to make life worth while. Ask those fathers and mothers to give out of gratitude for what their own children have had.

"And ask them to give because they themselves had a happy childhood. That means far more than proper food and drink and being tucked into a comfortable bed at night. It means being read to. It means being helped with your homework, and a little praise for getting 100 per cent. in arithmetic. It means birthday cakes and Christmas presents, and your first matinée, and perhaps your first little bronze slippers. These are little things, you say. But they are all in the great circle of love and consideration that ringed us round."

So, as you begin fumbling in the bookcase for "A Christmas Carol," to make sure it is there and ready for the occasion, you may have a thought for those whom Dickens remembered. They are always with us.

Menace of Chronic Illness

Stomachaches are bad enough, and green apples, where available, are tabu in most well-regulated households. Chronic illness, however, is a serious matter, and is not under the control which one has over colic. "In so-called normal times, it is believed," says the report of the Welfare Council of New York City, "to be the greatest single cause of poverty, responsible for 20 per cent. of it by a conservative estimate." That is, in 10,000 cases of poverty in a city, 2,000 were produced by chronic diseases, such as diabetes, angina-pectoris or tuberculosis. At the beginning of the last fifty-year period chronic disease caused one-fifteenth of all deaths in New York City; now they are the cause of approximately half of all deaths. "The welfare of the community," the report adds, "is affected not only through the direct results of chronic disease, the sufferings of the sick and their families, but also through the enormous and increasing burden of caring for those who become permanently disabled." Prior to the depression chronic illness cost the people of New York City $100,000,000 a year in loss of earning capacity and cost of physical care.

The report, dealing with "chronic illness as it affects public health and public welfare," was prepared by Miss Mary C. Jarrett as part of an extensive study of the subject in New York City.

The study shows that the situation is complicated by the fact that chronic illness is the chief source of an enormous waste of money spent for patent medicines and services of the various healing cults, estimated by the Committee on Cost of Medical Care at $525,000,000 a year for cure-alls and $125,000,000 for the services of 36,000 practitioners who are not physicians.

Numerous studies have been made of the relation between income and health. The partial results of one appear in *The Quarterly Bulletin* of the Millbank Memorial Fund in a preliminary report on the depression's cost in ill health. An analysis is made of 2,566 families studied in Birmingham, Alabama; Detroit, Michigan; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with a total of 11,330 individuals. In this group 18 per cent. of the families in 1932 had a chief wage-earner who had been without work during the whole year. In that same year 69 per cent. of the families received incomes of less than $1,200. The results of the study "show a higher incidence of disabling illness among individuals in the lower-income classes than among individuals with higher incomes. The highest illness rate is reported by a group which was in reasonably comfortable circumstances in 1929, but which had dropped to comparative poverty by 1932." In the group described as "chronically poor" the rate of sickness was relatively low compared with the group whose income had declined since 1929.

The ounce of prevention lies in reemployment. Only so can the burden of chronic illness be lifted from the community.

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Plays of the Holiday Season

Tho the Theatrical Fare Leans Somewhat to Juvenilia, the Range Runs as Far as Putting "Violent Death in Its Proper Place as Entertainment for Connoisseurs"

THE holiday theater fare for visitors to New York gives a certain preponderance to juvenilia, if one tries to classify the plays.

This is not unnatural, since the annual influx of students on leave from classrooms generally furnishes the theater with eager patrons.

"Juvenilia" should not be taken too literally, after counting "Growing Pains," dealing with adolescent love and less dangerous cavortings that will arouse reminiscent joys and problems in parents, even if it doesn't altogether click with the interests of those in question. "Ah, Wilderness!", which enables the Guild to fill the house through its association with George Cohan, shows youth, as Elisha Cook, Jr., represents it, inspired by Swinburne and Wilde to revolt against life in general and family in particular.

"Sailor Beware" and "She Loves Me Not" present the urge to romance in widely different fields. The riotous spirits of the nation's "gobs" are given full play in watching the success of a bet that an unconquerable necker shall succeed or not with an unconquered dance hostess. The second play competes in animal spirits, tho it moves in higher social reaches. A night-club dancer is the accidental witness to a murder, and is wanted by the police as a material witness. She has escaped too hastily from the scene of the crime in Philadelphia, leaving her proper garments behind. She wanders into a student's room in Princeton, where four students combine to rescue her from her plight, and gain her a livelihood. That the movies are chosen as a place of concealment shows a farcical sense of post-adolescent ingenuity—and the ensuing events present as hilarious an evening as one could wish.

Meat for sophisticates is offered in the revue, "As Thousands Cheer," and prominent figures in political, social and dramatic fields are treated with freedom, tho the sting is mollified by a redeeming wit. Commingled in the mêlée are those clever mimes, Helen Broderick, Marilyn Miller, Ethel Waters, Leslie Adams and Clifton Webb.

You who have seen the opus crowned by the Pulitzer Committee, "Of Thee I Sing," will return to the same group of comedians in "Let 'Em Eat Cake," and find a political satire too near to our present conditions for whole-hearted enjoyment, but done with such expert stage-craft that relish may be found even by those who bewail the occasion of it.

Perhaps we should put in the category of satire the French scenes in Denis Amiel's "Three and One." Satire it must be on a social system that presents a mother with three sons, offspring of different fathers, visited by a girl who entertains the advances of each of the sons—a poet, a financier, and a bicycle racer. Physical prowess wins. The play takes the physical facts of life with a forthright frankness, characteristic of the people whence it comes. There is no snigger, but an honest realism.

Essays in melodrama have come and disappeared in the course of the season. One that persists with undiminished popularity

HELEN HAYES
As Mary, Queen of Scots

is "The Double Door," more or less reminiscent of the Wendel story, but holding its own as a study in feminine greed buoyed up by the soured sentiment of family loyalty.

"The Dark Tower," by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman, puts "violent death in its proper place as entertainment for connoisseurs," as Richard Lockridge of *The Sun* sardonically comments. A theatrical family that thinks a malevolent brother-in-law well dead, is plunged into distress by his unexpected return from prison. How he is disposed of and who is his murderer are the facts that critics, solicitous for your entertainment, forbear to reveal.

Competition in murder scenes meets the authors of "The Dark Tower" in an importation from London called "Ten Minute Alibi." Here the murder is done twice for you; in a dream rehearsal first and in actuality afterwards. You learn the technique of the crime in the first, and watch carefully to see that the actor minds his paces in the second. The perpetrator of the crime in this as in the other play gains your full approval, and you are keen to see that his alibi holds.

A character in "The Green Bay Tree" is cousin german to one in "The Dark Tower," but he gets a kindlier treatment from his creator. This highly literate piece, produced by Jed Harris, shows the conflict in a soul between love with poverty, and esthetic ease with wealth. The latter impulses triumph.

Altogether delightful is the facile comedy by Clare Kummer, "Her Master's Voice," with Laura Hope Crews, Roland Young, and Elizabeth Patterson. It is the simplest kind of a fable, but with Miss Kummer stirring the brew, and three of our cleverest actors adding the salt, there are chuckles enough to banish any disturbing thoughts.

All seriousness is "Men in White," which takes you inside a hospital and treats you to a story of illicit love and a death on an operating table. Perfect in its technical equipment, well-drilled in execution, the piece shows the Group Theater at its best. But they are apt to speak too low.

There is the revamped Molière play under the name "School for Husbands," a cabinet piece that appeals to students in French literature and to Broadway in its interest in intrigue. "Champagne Sec" revives the melodies of Strauss's "Fledermaus." "Pursuit of Happiness" is a reveal-ment of our ancestral practise called "bundling."

Towering over practically all the productions of the season is Maxwell Anderson's "Mary of Scotland." Unforgetable pictures are made by the rich costumes against the neutral background of the Scottish scene. The beautiful diction of Helen Hayes illuminates the poetic language of her author. With Philip Merivale as *Bothwell*, Helen Menken as *Queen Elizabeth* and others equal to their rôles, the play, with historic verity not too far distant, bears a fitting companion piece to Mr. Anderson's "Elizabeth the Queen."

In the musical-comedy field comes "Roberta" with Jerome Kern's music and Fay Templeton, that stanch trouper of other days; and "Murder at the Vanities," as Earl Carroll knows how to entertain for his special public.

Around Christmas will be special offerings for children. At the Guild Theater will be presented "Matinées of Magic," on the order of Maskelyne's famous London Theatricals, while at the Metropolitan Opera, Humperdinck's "Hansel und Gretel" will be sung. The Charlotte Lund Opera Company will give the Humperdinck work, also Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne."

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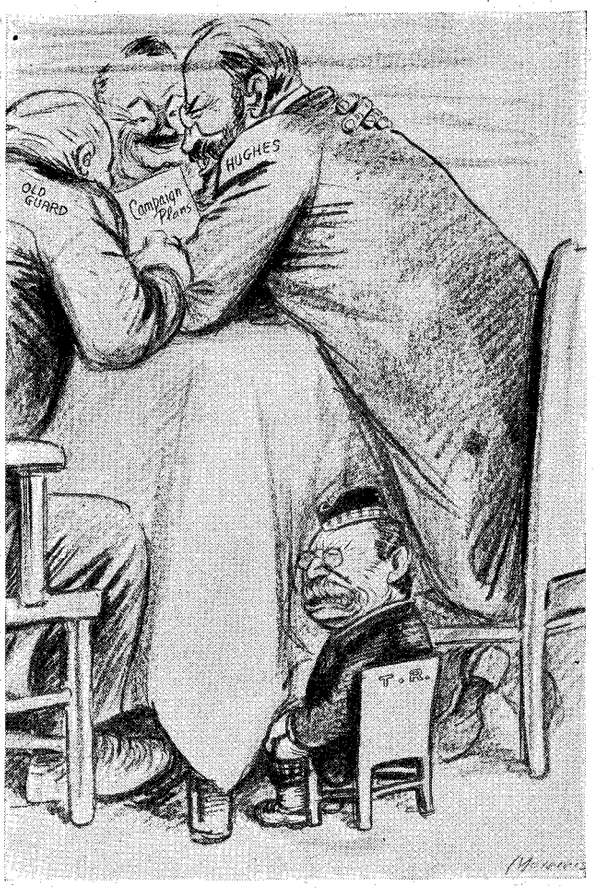
Sign Posts in the Field of Art

THE first exhibition of American cartoons called the "Salon of American Humorists" opened December 3 at 480 Park Avenue, New York, assembled by the College Art Association.

This is a show, unique of its kind, and not to be missed by visitors to this city, for it shows the pageant of American political and social life from the time of the Revolution to the present. A continuous feature of THE LITERARY DIGEST has been its reproductions of cartoons, and our readers have set a special value on them.



Courtesy Salon of American Humorists

"WHERE MACGREGOR SITS THERE IS THE HEAD OF THE TABLE"

Cartoon by Morris on the Campaign of 1912

In the present exhibition one surveys a wide field and perhaps learns for the first time that American cartoons had their birth as early as 1754 when Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* published a political emblem named "Unite or Die."

Paul Revere entered the field of cartooning in 1765, and two of his plates are shown here. In the same year John Singleton Copley satirized the "Evils of the Stamp Act" and was the first painter to set the example of turning from the studio to the forum. Among other wielders of the brush to essay caricature was the late George B. Luks.

Representatives of the school of Rowlandson, the English caricaturist, are shown to have taken root on American soil, a fact that must come as a surprize to many who have never come across their work.

Notable among these was William Charles, who, we are told, had to leave Great Britain "owing to difficulties he encountered with ecclesiastical authorities over an engraving reflecting on clerical morals." He easily tuned in with the growing American protests against the British Government.

The day when Currier and Ives formed their partnership in the eighteen thirties initiated a period of pictorial comment on political and social life that lasted to about 1900, and their prints are to-day eagerly collected.

The period of the Civil War is represented by cartoons of Southern figures, particularly Jefferson Davis attempting his escape in female disguise, but less known are those from the Southern side where one sees the cartoons by Adalbert J. Volck (V. Blada). One of these is a copper plate etching of Lincoln "Writing the Emancipation Proclamation." "His table is supported by legs carved at the top into Negro heads with ram's horns, and at the base into cloven hoofs. The devil holds his inkwell, a snake's head writhes from under the window hangings, a statuette symbolical of the United States is used as a hat rack . . . and with one foot resting on a volume labeled 'Constitution of the United States,' Lincoln is shown wrestling with his message."

This period introduced Thomas Nast who is called "the father of political cartooning in America." In the Catalog Lloyd Goodrich writes that "Nast possessed to a supreme degree the cartoonist's special gift of presenting abstract ideas in concrete forms. As a caricaturist he ranks with the greatest, and the power of his line, his sculptural sense of form, and his gift for plastic design, place him among the foremost American artists in any field." Naturally his name occurs frequently in this exhibition, alongside the name of Keppler, whose drawings in *Puck* appeared for many years.

As Keppler receded the torch seemed to be taken, early in this century, by L. M. Glackens, Art Young, F. A. Nankivel, W. A. Rogers and others.

In writing on modern cartooning for the Catalog Rollin Kirby avers that even the drawings devoted to fun contain some admixture of covert criticism. "The now famous 'Three Little Pigs' of Walt Disney points a moral and adorns a tale, for it is a rewriting of the Grasshoppers and the Ant."

The majority of the four hundred examples are the original drawings lent by private collectors, art galleries or commercial concerns, and they will be on view throughout the present month.

Among other exhibitions which claim attention we find at the Public Library an assemblage of illuminated manuscripts from the library of Mr. J. P. Morgan. Here are precious things which fall far outside the ordinary man's experience, yet afford a rare delight when the opportunity to view them presents itself. The highest skill of the medieval and Renaissance painter in little is revealed in glowing colors that match or exceed the specimens of Persian painting displayed at the Metropolitan Museum. And they speak with a more intimate appeal to the Western mind, for they are the early illustrated books of his religion.

At the National Arts Club the Society of American Etchers, Inc., has placed upon the club's walls over three hundred examples of the work of the Etcher's Club for exhibit and for sale. The prices are depression prices ranging as low as five dollars, with a preponderance in the modest range of almost any art lover's pocket.

The dealers' galleries have always attractive displays, and one of them, the Dolphic Studios, carries the recent work of Jerome Blum, certified by such literary figures as Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser and more.

On December 18 the Museum of Modern Art opened an exhibition of contemporary painting and sculpture gathered from sixteen cities as representing the principal art-producing centers of the country.

It is a modest gesture of New York in disclaiming the imputation that only here can art find its birth.

Schoenberg a Humorist

Schoenberg, the Austrian composer, who sets so many teeth on edge, should have put some of his humor into his music. Or did he, and we fail to find it? He showed he possesses the quality when he spoke at the New School recently in New York. Amid the hisses at his early performances at home, he said, he heard some applause, and he knew he had friends. When the revolution came, people with nothing to do became radicals, and so approved his music.

The "experts" in Europe said they couldn't understand his "Kammer Symphony" and his "Piero Lunaire," but they didn't understand the classical music he conducted, said Schoenberg. "Valets, hotel porters, and army sergeants can see light where 'experts' walk in darkness."

When a soldier in the war, a sergeant-major called him up, and Schoenberg expected to be made a corporal. He was told the officer admired his music.

He hoped he was not "as altogether disagreeable to the public as the experts, otherwise the smatterers, had made him out to be." He will teach in a Boston school of music.

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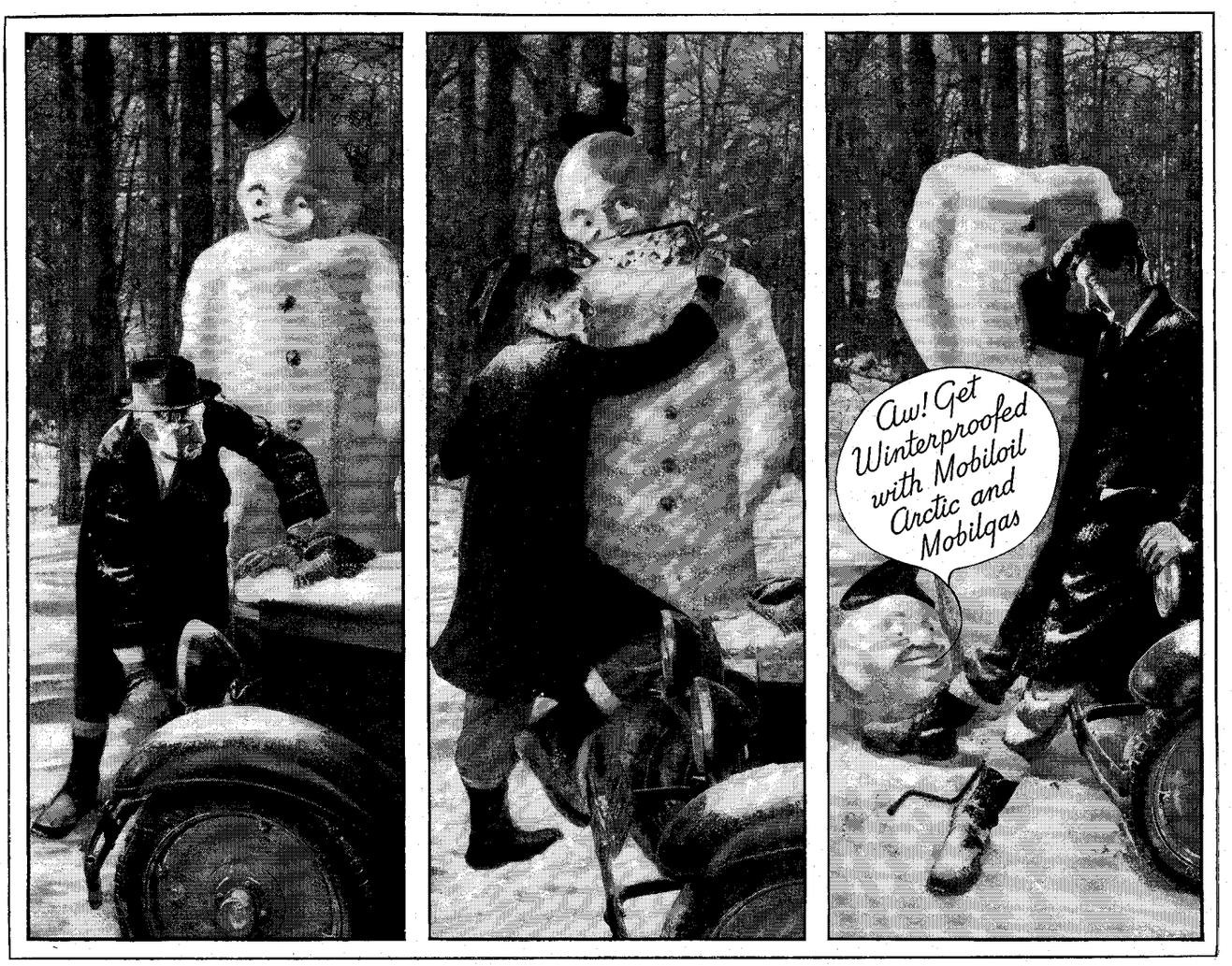
SLIM SUMMERVILLE*

in a Mobiloil Movie.. **"SNOW MAN'S TIP"** * Starring in Universal Production "Horse Play"



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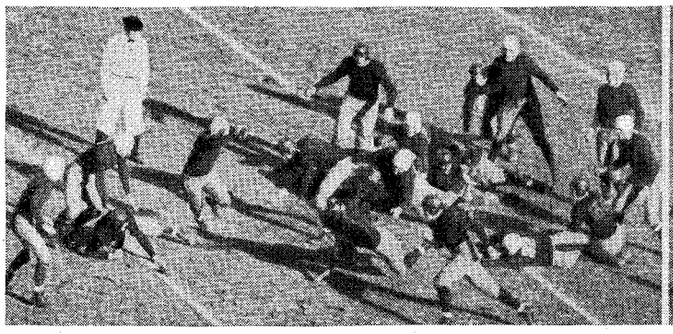
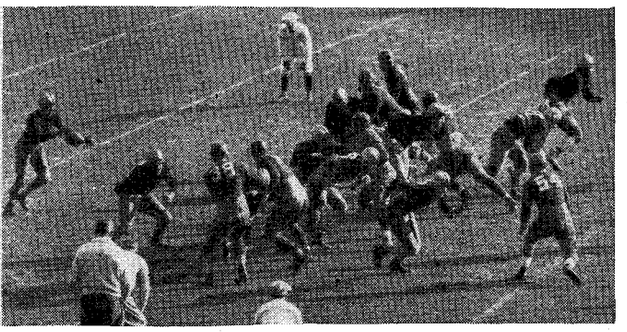
Football Campaign in Retrospect

As Predicted in October, Notre Dame Defeated Army, Michigan Won the Big Ten Title, Princeton Gained Ascendency, and Pittsburgh Met Expectations

By George Trevor



Acme



Keystone

(Left) Princeton Defeats Yale: Bales, of the Tigers, hits the line for a gain; (right) Buckler, Army star, prepares to punt in the West Point-Notre Dame battle

IT seems there was nothing wrong with Notre Dame that the Army game couldn't cure. At any rate, with only fifteen minutes of the disastrous 1933 campaign remaining, this inexplicable Irish team, beaten five times in eight starts, trailed all-conquering Army 0 to 12.

Then the Green Lightning, so long bottled up, struck twice in the same place. The power Notre Dame had squandered so prodigally throughout the season was harnessed at last and a physically jaded, comparatively light Army team spent a bad quarter of an hour, the Ramblers matching the Cadet brace of touch-downs and adding the decisive extra point.

Second guessing is easy. Wise after the event, one may say that Quarter-back Nazzarro, a yearling substitute, should have ordered a deliberate safety when Army, then leading 12-7, was forced to punt from behind its goal. By swapping two points for twenty yards, and a free kick, Army might have clung to a 12-9 lead, tho that is problematical. At any rate, Coach Gar Davidson confesses that he himself didn't think of that crafty bit of strategy, so why blame a sophomore pilot for failing to employ guile?

The kick was blocked, and thus Hunk Anderson, derided and pilloried by Notre Dame's "synthetic alumni," became the toast of New York and South Bend. On such slim straws do football reputations hang. Altho Notre Dame's victory over Army was an "astounding upset," if you put your faith in comparative scores, it surprized nobody who had followed this potentially mighty Irish eleven through an unparalleled series of vicissitudes.

Before the season began the writer forecast a Notre Dame triumph at Army's expense. Indeed, the crystal globe mirrored a bright future for a Rambler squad rich in material, but Quarter-back Vejar was declared ineligible on a technicality, Full-back Melinkovich (those Celtic names!) failed to return to college, and after a string of mental and manual misuses the team's morale cracked.

In all save one of its losing games Notre Dame outrushed and outplayed its conquerors by an incredible margin. Impossible as it sounds, the Irish gained a quarter of a mile against Navy, yet lost the game! Sooner or later such profligate power was bound to be reflected on the score-board, and it was simply a tired, outweighed Army eleven's luck to face Notre Dame on the day the sleeping giant awoke.

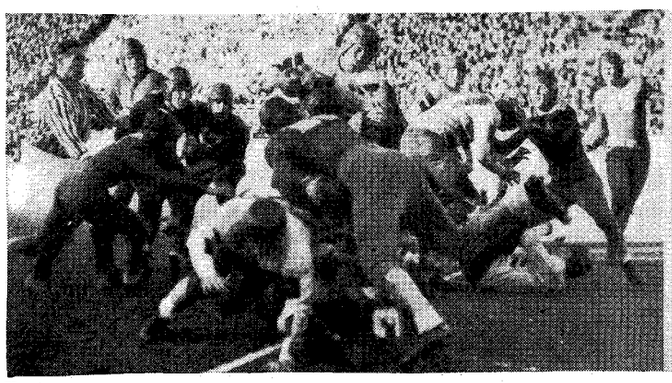
West Point reached its peak at Cambridge in pulverizing a stubborn Harvard eleven. Thereafter, the superbly coached Cadets, endowed with an *élan* characteristically militant, played on their nerve alone and gradually wore themselves down. One of Army's lightest yet most courageous teams, it lacked the man-power to stand off overdue Notre Dame.

Checking Up on the Horoscope

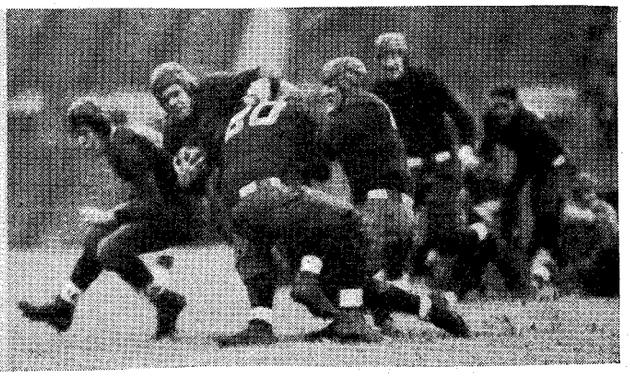
Suppose we check up on the football horoscope printed in The Literary Digest of October 7. Michigan was picked to win the Big Ten Conference Title, with Minnesota and Purdue furnishing the chief opposition. Well, the Wolverines delivered as predicted, winning every game on a typically strenuous schedule save the scoreless stalemate with Minnesota.

To the "punt, pass and prayer" attack that has yielded Michigan so many championships despite the sarcastic jibes of envious rivals, Coach Kipke added a smart running offense fashioned around the fleet Everhardus. An aggressive, impervious line was Michigan's chief reliance as always, for Ann Arbor holds to the negative creed that football games are lost rather

(Continued on page 46)



Keystone



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(Left) Homer Griffith crosses the goal line for Southern California's second touch-down in its victory over Georgia; (right) Fay, Michigan half-back, being stopped by Northwestern, but the Wolverines won, 13-0

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The Eleventh Olympiad, 1936, Berlin

For More Than a Generation Friendship Among the Forty-Four Member Nations Has Been Fostered by the Modern Games

In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed a circular letter to all the governing bodies of sport in the world: "Before all things, it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the people of to-day as it played so admirably in the days of ancient Greece. Imperfect humanity has ever tended to transform the Olympic athlete into the paid gladiator. But the two things are incompatible. We must choose between the one formula and the other."

In that spirit and under the guidance of Baron de Coubertin, the first modern Olympiad was held in Athens in 1896. The ancient stadium of the Olympian festivals was reconstructed through the generosity of a merchant of Greece as the scene of this modern revival. Athletes from all over the world went to that first Olympiad and competed for honors before 45,000 spectators. The United States sent over nine men—five from Boston and four from Princeton—who won every event they entered. Out of that meeting, the International Olympic Committee under the direction of Baron de Coubertin for many years has fostered international friendship through these contests among the sportsmen of forty-four member nations. Two thousand such sportsmen from thirty-nine different countries met at Los Angeles in the last Olympic Games, the Tenth Olympiad.

The honor of acting as host for the Eleventh Olympiad was awarded to the city of Berlin for 1936 by the International Olympic Committee. Germany has always been noted for her interest in athletics. The Government has been most progressive in fostering organized sports and gymnastics for the physical development of the German youth. A large part of the municipal bond issues floated in Germany have been put into playgrounds and stadia in order to encourage a wider participation in sports. Perhaps a bit more disciplined than in England, but none the less always dear to the heart of the youth of Germany has been the spirit of "Sport for sport's sake."

It came as somewhat of a rude shock to sportsmen outside Germany, therefore, when Hans Tschammer-Osten, Commissar of Sports in Germany, announced: "German sports are for Aryans. German youth leadership is only for Aryans and not for Jews." That announcement and connected incidents led to a storm of protest from the governing bodies of sport throughout the world, protest that reached a peak in the resolution passed by the American Athletic Union calling for a "boycott" of the 1936 Olympics.

Gustavus Town Kirby, past president of the A.A.U. and the American Olympic Committee, and an outstanding sports leader in the United States, presented the resolution to the American Olympic Committee and repeated his request that American athletes should refuse to enter the Eleventh Olympiad on the grounds that "the German Olympic Committee and the Berlin organizing committee have violated the code of the Olympic Games and the fundamental ideals of sports competition in that they have deprived Germans of Jewish descent or belief from the rights of Olympic competition."

Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, American delegate to the International Olympic Committee, modified the resolution and expressed his conviction that the anti-Semitic policy of the German Government would not influence the conduct of the governing body of the Eleventh Olympiad.

Preparations are already under way for the 1936 Games in Berlin. Those who have traveled in Germany and know the country and the people are positive that the elaborate plans that were carried out for the Tenth Olympiad by the citizens of Los Angeles—plans that included the unique "Olympic Village"—will find a match in Berlin.

Sportsmen are convinced that the Eleventh Olympiad will be conducted in accordance with the spirit born of Baron de Coubertin and incorporated in the Olympic oath: "We swear that we shall take part in the Olympic Games in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport."

The Sun Never Sets on Soccer

Like England, its mother country, soccer never sees the setting sun. It is played more universally than any other organized competitive sport. The game is almost as old as organized sports, dating back to the days when the ancient Spartans played a similar game called "Harpaston." England took soccer for her own at an early date. Even in the twelfth century, the game had reached such popularity as to incur royal disfavor; King Henry II banned the sport because he felt that it interfered with the national and compulsory sport of archery.

The Football Association, formed in England in 1863, has furnished the organizing force in the game ever since. At first, professionalism was illegal and between 1872 and 1885, the Football Association Cup was won by an amateur team. The Wanderers were the most famous of the early teams that played for that cup, winning it five times. That record has been surpassed only by Aston Villa and the Blackburn Rovers, both professional teams.

The amateurs who started the game clung grimly to their sport after professionalism was sanctioned by the Association. The best of these amateurs banded together and organized the Corinthians, a powerful club that acquitted themselves quite creditably in the early days.

The basic rule of soccer prohibits carrying or throwing the ball; it must be kicked into the goal. In this respect, soccer is most nearly "football." The game does not lend itself to the extremes of organization and strategy that characterize our football. If a man knows the game, he can cut in and play with any team.

Rugby, an Informal Sport Ruled by the Amateur Spirit

At the famous Rugby School in England, there stands a small stone monument upon which is inscribed: "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who with a fine disregard for the rules of Football as played in his time First took the ball in his arms and ran with it Thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game A. D. 1823."

Rugby retains the one important feature of soccer in that a player may kick the ball toward the goal and it incorporates the most important features of our game of football in that the player may run with the ball or pass it (laterally) to another player on his team. The amateur spirit still rules the game of rugby under their organization, the Rugby Union. The amateur spirit is so strong that most of the clubs require the members of their teams to pay their own expenses on a trip. The game has gained a wide appeal without the financial backing of professionalism.

Rugby was a leading sport in Stanford and the University of Southern California up until about 1916, after which it was entirely dropped in America until it was revived about three years ago by the New York Rugby Club. Albert Woodley, of the New York Club, described that revival:

"We found four Englishmen or Britishers of some kind or other going to Yale University. We approached them and they were all good rugby players and offered to endeavor to form a 'Fifteen' at Yale. We sent a couple of our men up to New Haven one week-end and within three or four months Yale was ready to play a game, so the New York Rugby Club played Yale about two and a half years ago. The next year one of the men was transferred to Princeton, so we did the same thing there and Princeton formed a team. Then Harvard got interested and they formed a team. The New York Rugby Club played Yale twice, Princeton twice, and Yale and Princeton played Harvard twice. Princeton beat all the colleges and we beat Princeton twice. We also played the University of Pennsylvania. They were interested and we helped them out. We played them one match, winning very handsomely, because they were willing but they didn't know much about the game. The United States Marines stationed in Philadelphia also became interested, because they found many of the officers had served in Shanghai and Hongkong, and in order to keep fit they decided to play rugby. They played two matches with us and by that time we had inquiries from Boston and Chicago. Boston organized a team and I say Boston because I don't know who did it up there."

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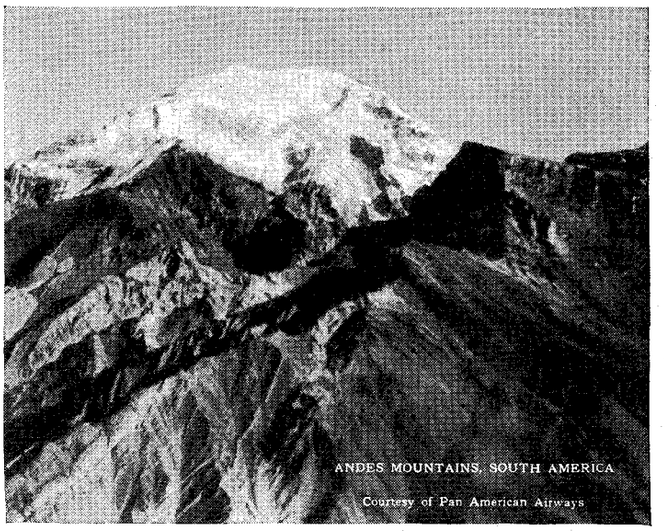
Where To Go—How To Travel—Where To Stop

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PHILIPPE, ALGIERS
Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Steamships

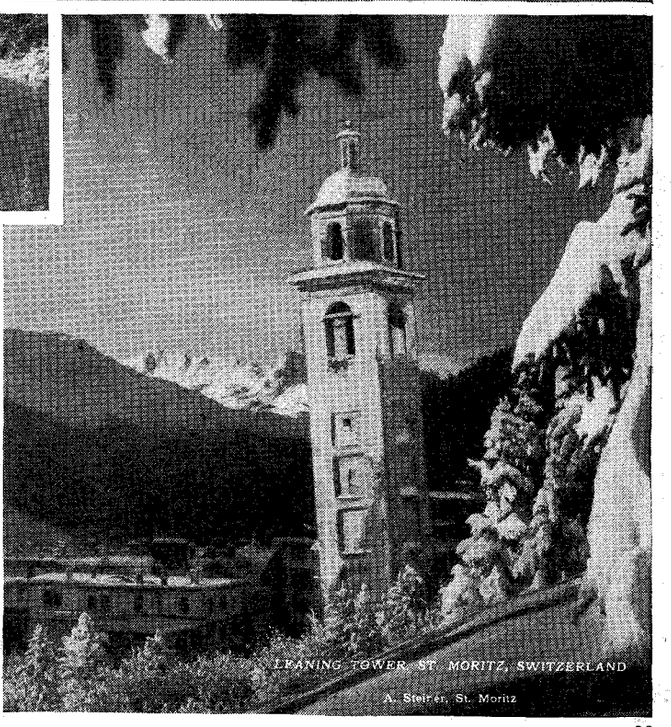


ANDES MOUNTAINS, SOUTH AMERICA
Courtesy of Pan American Airways

TROPICAL SCENE IN CUBA
American Photo Studio, Havana

PLAZA OF COLUMBUS CATHEDRAL, HAVANA
Courtesy of Ward Line

AIR VIEW OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO
H. Smith



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APRIL 20 . . . VULCANIA . . 40 days . . . 16 calls

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ITALIAN LINE

Foreign Money Exchange

American travelers abroad this winter will have to use greater judgment than heretofore in the exchanging and spending of money, for the fall of the dollar has been to the disadvantage of the tourist. In the past few seasons, the American traveler has reaped the benefit derived from the exchange of his dollars for the depreciated currencies in several countries. But the tables have been turned in a number of countries, and the American traveler accordingly finds himself paying considerably more than he did a year or two ago.

This increase holds in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. The exchange rate of a number of currencies, however, is still below par, thus favoring the American tourist, even tho at a lesser degree than heretofore. This is true for Spain, Japan, Mexico and South American countries.

Travelers should exercise care in making the exchange from dollars into foreign currencies. This should be done whenever possible at banks and offices of reliable travel agencies and not at hotels or shops unless the official rate of the day is allowed in the exchange.

Tourists should carry their funds in travelers' checks, if the amount is relatively small, and in letters of credit, if large. These may be purchased from banks, large travel agencies, and steamship companies. Travelers' checks come in check form, in denominations of $10, $20, $50 or $100, and are signed by the buyer at the time of purchase and countersigned when cashed. They are protected against fraud.

The currencies of most European and some other nations with the value at par in United States money and recent rates of exchange, are given in the following table. Readers are warned that rates of exchange have been fluctuating greatly and the table is given only to show the rate of the first of December.

The following currencies are quoted in dollars and cents. (Par values are indicated in parentheses):

Great Britain ($4.86⅔ a sovereign)	$5.17
Australia ($4.86⅔ a sovereign)	4.13
New Zealand ($4.86⅔ a sovereign)	4.16
South Africa ($4.86⅔ a sovereign)	5.20

The following currencies are quoted in cents and decimals of a cent:

France (3.9179c. a franc)	6.14
Germany (23.82c. a mark)	37.55
Italy (5.263c. a lira)	8.24
Belgium (13.904c. a belga)	21.85
Austria (14.0713c. a schilling)	17.75
Holland (40.1959c. a florin)	63.15
Switzerland (19.295c. a franc)	30.36
Greece (1.2977c. a drachma)	.91
Portugal (4.4241c. an escudo)	4.80
Spain (19.295c. a peseta)	12.86
China (cents for silver dollars)	
Shanghai dollars	34.06
Hongkong dollars	37.60
Japan (49.85c. a yen)	30.94
India (36.50c. a rupee)	38.94
Java (40.20c. a florin)	63.50
Philippine Islands (50c. a silver peso)	49.81
Straits Settlements (56.78c. a dollar)	61.00
Argentina (52.44c. per paper peso)	34.00
Brazil (11.96c. a paper milreis)	9.00
Chile (12.166c. a gold peso)	10.00
Colombia (97.33c. a gold peso)	68.50
Peru (28 cents a sol)	23.25
Uruguay ($1.0342 a gold peso)	75.00
Mexico (49.846c. a silver dollar)	27.82
Canada (100 cents on Can. dollar)	101.56

Day by day rates will be found in newspapers and should be consulted during the trip each time money is exchanged.

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The Increasing Popularity of Winter Travel

Wide Variety of Tours and Cruises Offered This Season at Reduction of Costs as Compared With Other Years—Decided Upward Trend in Numbers of Tourists

THOSE who are planning their vacations for the winter season of 1933-34, will be pleasantly surprized at the inexpensiveness of travel. Railroads, steamship and even air-plane lines have reduced their regular rates, and bargain round-trip combinations, tours and cruises, are offered in abundance. The traveler of a few years ago will be amazed to find that the present cost of vacations is sometimes one-half of the previous cost. Those with moderate purses who could not afford to leave the country for a trip before will find cruises to the West Indies and other tropical points within their price range this winter.

Despite the wide fluctuations of the dollar and the unsettled economic conditions here and abroad, travel agencies report a decided upward trend in the number of applications for extensive tours. One leading agency has experienced a 50 per cent. increase in round-the-world reservations over last year, while the number of Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises scheduled for the next few months would indicate that the American travel fever has not subsided. Travel agencies, while affected by the depression like any other business, have managed to hold their own and are optimistic over tourist prospects for the current winter season. What has been lost in the way of de luxe cruises has been made up by correspondingly larger numbers of tourists of moderate incomes.

Courtesy Canadian National Railways

On the Blanc Bec Trails, Northern Quebec

Four round-the-world cruises are scheduled for this season, all beginning in January, and continuing for from ninety-six to 130 days. Minimum fares, including shore excursions, range from $1,000 to $2,100, but independent travelers, desirous of wandering on their own schedules, will find that, by accepting moderate accommodations on ships and railroads, they can plan a six months' round-the-world tour for as little as $600, or $100 a month. As one travel agency pointed out, it is less expensive to travel by these minimum accommodations than it is to live at home. School-teachers, especially, have taken advantage of these extremely reasonable rates. A few years ago one was considered a vagabond to be able to circle the globe by regular travel routes for anything in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Americans should remember that, altho the drop in the dollar has made living abroad more expensive than a year or more ago, it is possible to plan the trip abroad on a dollar basis, in which case currency fluctuations will not affect the tourist. World cruises are not affected by currency gyrations, for trips are planned ahead and payments made in dollars to the agencies in one sum paid in advance. Shop purchases in the West Indies are made with the dollar. By exercising careful judgment, the tourist will find that he can still travel cheaply.

As an example of bargain cruises, all-expense trips can be made for as little as $50 for a few days, and an entire two weeks' vacation can be made in Bermuda or the West Indies for as little as $100, all expenses included.

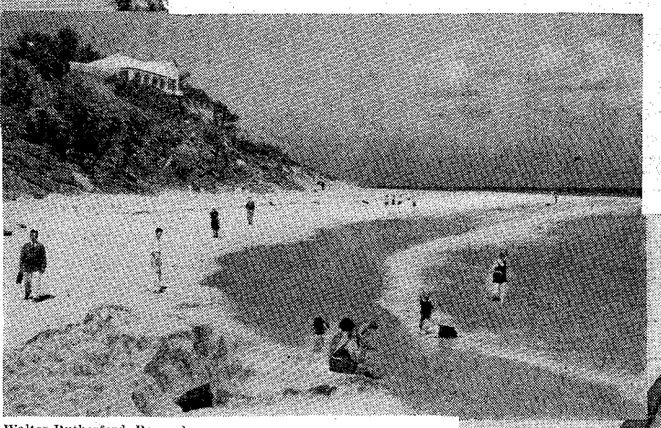
A new outlook on American travel has appeared recently. For one thing, the air-plane has appeared as an important carrier of tourists, particularly to the South, in Mexico, Central and South America. Large cabin-planes now hasten the passage of travelers in many parts of the world. Vast continents can be spanned in a short space of time, and distance in the Far East has been cut by weeks through this new transportation.

A second feature of the new outlook is the "planned cruise." A few seasons ago an enterprising travel agency, in a daring venture, chartered a large trans-Atlantic liner and advertised "all-expense" voyages to points near the United States. The cruises proved to be amazingly popular, for there is no red tape for the tourist, and for one lump sum he receives a sea voyage, stops at foreign ports and entertainment galore.

Then, too, there is a shift taking place among the American travelers who are always seeking new places to explore. A few years ago Europe was flooded with students, school-teachers and middle-class American tourists. They did not travel on planned tours, but rather preferred to roam independently. Europe was "conquered." Now, reduced rates everywhere have opened up the Far East, including Japan, China, India, Burma, and the East Indies, to this class of tourist.

The American does not have to go abroad to escape the cold, however. Florida, the Gulf Coast, and the Southwest have everything to offer the sun-seeker. Railroads have aided travel by reducing rates, and air routes report an increase in tourist business. For winter sports, the northern lake regions vie with Switzerland in appeal.

The tourist should remember that early reservations on liners and other transport facilities insure the best accommodations. If he is traveling south, he must use careful judgment with regard to his wardrobe, for excessive baggage is not only a nuisance, but an additional expense. Nights on board ship are always cool, regardless of the season, but in the Southern resorts, particularly in the tropics, light summer clothing is essential during the day. Those going to South America must remember that it is summer on the other side of the equator.



Walter Rutherford, Bermuda

Coral Beach, Bermuda, is the ocean-bather's paradise

Bermuda News Bureau

A contender in the races held in Bermuda for the Prince of Wales Cup

The American tourist of the current winter season should consider himself fortunate, for never before has he been confronted with such a maximum of comfort and attractions for so little money.

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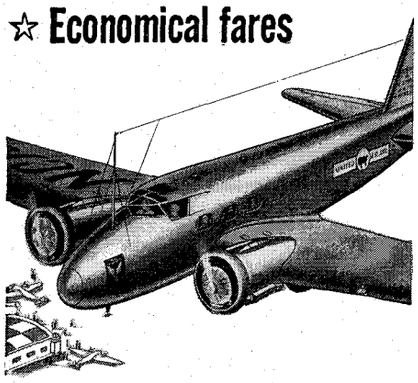

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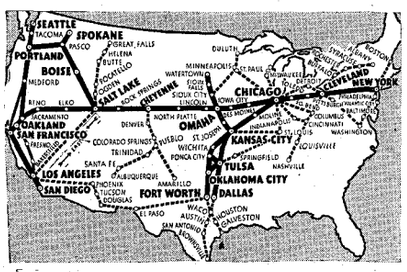

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Mediterranean Lands Offer Many Attractions

Past Gibraltar Three Continents Beckon to Tourists Who Have Time on Their Hands, but Only Modest Funds

For those who have time on their hands, but only modest funds, Mediterranean cruises will appeal. Between January and mid-April in addition to the regular scheduled sailings, eleven cruise ships will leave the United States. These cruises vary in length from twenty-eight to sixty-nine days, and in price from $475 to $620.

First port on many a Mediterranean and world cruise is the enchanting island of Madeira, with its quaint cobblestone-paved Funchal, which boasts a fourteenth-century cathedral.

Once past the Straits of Gibraltar, gateway to the Mediterranean, three continents —Europe, Africa, and Asia—lie in the tourist's lap. On some cruises it may be possible to leave one's ship in one port, and join again in another.

Spain and the Riviera

Romantic Spain, the land of the Iberians, Romans, Moors and Dons, will beckon to those with a flair for colorful sights, fiestas or perhaps for lovely señoritas. Here in Cadiz, Seville, Cordoba, Granada, Valencia, Barcelona, Madrid, and Segovia much colorful history and romance is to be found. Winter sports may also be enjoyed in the Pyrenees.

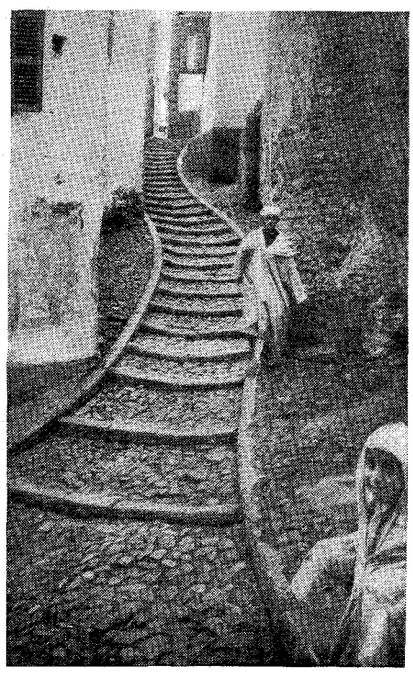
Extending from Marseilles and the mouth of the Rhône to the Italian frontier is the French Riviera, which describes a sinuous curve measuring nearly 200 miles. On the southern French coast are such resorts as Hyères, St. Raphael, Cannes, Nice, Monaco, Monte Carlo, where flock winter visitors to enjoy the lovely hue of the Côte d'Azur, the social life and the casinos, where even penetrating minds still try futilely to break the banks, with special systems of play.

Almost any one can usually find something to interest him here. Whether it is an artistic life, mere social whirl and resort life, or outdoor pleasures and sports, the Mediterranean shore resorts provide something for every one's taste.

Jutting out into the Mediterranean is sun-kissed Italy. Here, too, is a piece of the Riviera, extending from San Remo as far as Genoa, with all the attractions which are offered further to the west. Throughout the peninsula are cities filled with historical interest such as Florence, Rome, Venice, Naples, Siena, and many others. Students will winter here to learn their lessons first hand from the classical past, but many tourists will come to Italy, as Italy knows no special season for transients. Besides its natural beauties an ever-increasing number of excavations conducted under Fascist auspices bring forth fascinating ruins and monuments of an ancient civilization and draw a large number of visitors each year.

Sports too will have their lure for those who can spend more than just sight-seeing time on the bootlike peninsula. In the Dolomites and Apennines, enthusiasts will find adequate facilities for their pleasures. Air travel, which has reached a high point of development all over Europe, has also advanced in this ancient land, and an almost "unlimited choice" of air-routes exists for travelers in Italy.

All along the Southern Mediterranean lies the North Coast of Africa, bulwark of an enormous continent, which also affords interesting opportunity for winter travel.



H. Smith

OLDER SECTION OF LARACHE, SPANISH MOROCCO

Here are Tangier, Algiers, Tunis, fascinating cities, with all of Egypt, land of perpetual sunshine and a highly popular winter resort further to the east. With its "unique attractions to students and antiquarians . . . . here are temples, tombs, pyramids" standing "as records of a glory and grandeur which existed in the days of the Pharaohs. On every side are primitive methods and customs of Biblical days, but always modern hotels with comfortable accommodations." Beyond lies the Holy Land, still a country of strife and controversy, but fascinating none the less.

Across the Adriatic from Italy is the Balkan Peninsula, and further east Turkey to which will continue to come lovers of the classical to the first, lovers of the near Orient to the latter, particularly to Constantinople.

Some mention must also be made of such fascinating Mediterranean islands as Majorca, Minorca, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete and Rhodes, each of which has some special charm or attraction. Tho less frequently visited than the mainland countries by tourists, these islands have much to offer those looking for something off the beaten track.

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The West Indies—Near-by Lands of Permanent Sunshine

Within the last few years the tropical and semitropical islands of the Bermudas, the Bahamas and the West Indies have received much American tourist trade. Proud transatlantic liners have veered southward rather than to the east and west, carrying thousand of tourists to near-by lands of permanent sunshine. In December and January alone more than thirty sailings are scheduled to leave the wintry blasts of Manhattan for the quick transition to these Gulf Stream islands.

Nearest to New York is lovely British Bermuda with endless charms to offer the winter tourist. Its climate is believed the most equable in the world and yields delight to the visitor at all seasons of the year. Bermudians have been careful to preserve the charm of their island, which is free from all motor-vehicles. Bicycles and carriages are the only means of conveyance, except for an electric railway which does not disturb the serenity of the island. Both at Hamilton and St. George's the visitor will find many pleasant recreational opportunities. There is golfing, swimming, sailing, cycling, visiting Bermuda's caverns, or just idling in the warm sun for those who would acquire a summer tan in mid-winter.

Another region of transplanted Europe lies in the Bahamas farther to the south. Here are some three thousand islands and islets, with Nassau as the principal tourist center. Here, too, one may golf, bask in the sun on incomparable Paradise Beach or enjoy a variety of other hot-weather sports.

Pearl of the Antilles is the island of Cuba, with its Spanish atmosphere and its brilliant city of Havana, called the Paris of the western hemisphere. Here is a complete change from the American scene, and, whatever one's tastes, an entertaining place to dispel gloom, business worries or other troubles. In Havana one may wander on the fashionable Prado, motor over the Malecon Drive, hear outdoor concerts in Central Park, or try one's luck at the wheel in the Casino. One can swim at the famous Playa Beach, golf at the Country Club, or browse around older sections of Havana.

Two large trunk lines and numerous smaller local roads enable one to go to almost any corner of the island. Over the two-year-old $100,000,000 trunk highway one may motor to Matanzas, see the beautiful Yumuri Valley, the Caves of Ballamar and the Hermitage of Monserrate.

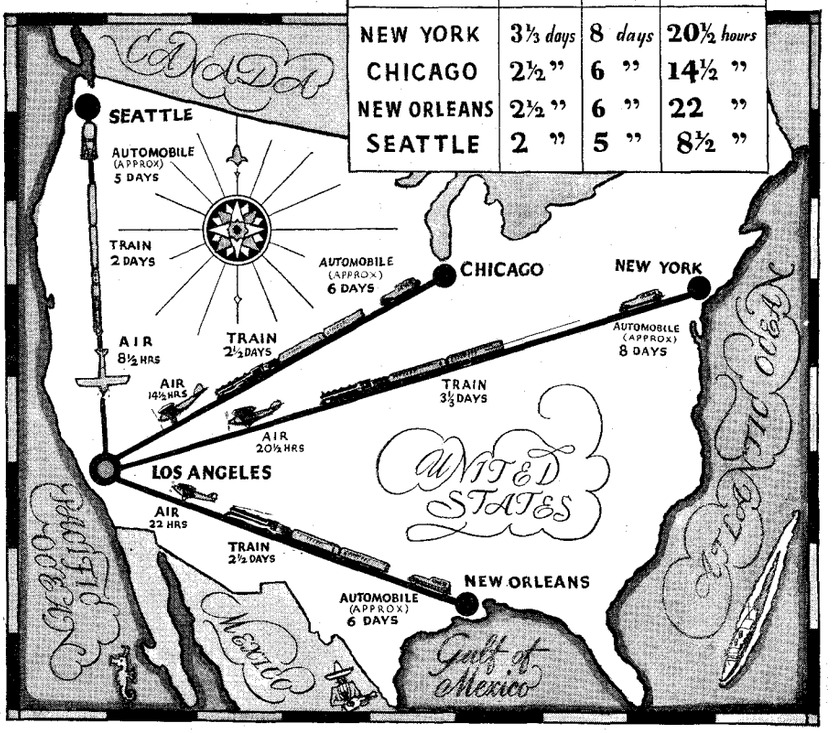
Beyond here the road continues through tropical scenery. En route are Cardenas, Santa Clara, Bayamo, and finally Santiago, rich in interest to Americans, for here is the harbor where the Spanish fleet was captured in the war of '98.

Other West Indian islands which attract many winter visitors are Jamaica to the south, a land of tropical beauty, a British community, and a hundred miles away one finds Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the most unusual island of Santo Domingo, with many fascinating sights. From here a short trip brings one to Porto Rico, with its capital San Juan, over which fly the Stars and Stripes.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

How far? *Here are the facts*

TIME TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA			
FROM	TRAIN	MOTOR	AIR
NEW YORK	3⅓ *days*	8 *days*	20½ *hours*
CHICAGO	2½ "	6 "	14½ "
NEW ORLEANS	2½ "	6 "	22 "
SEATTLE	2 "	5 "	8½ "



You need a little "TIME OFF" *this winter*

STUDY the map and chart. You'll see that almost anybody can get away long enough for a Southern California winter trip. It's nearer than ever before!

You'll see the new order of things in action clear across the country. You'll widen your mental horizons . . . come back with new perspective, new enthusiasm for the tasks ahead!

Yet this vacation, and all the joys it offers, need cost little, if any, more than staying home. (Write and let us prove this.) Costs here are about 16% under the U. S. average, and of course you escape the "peak prices" necessary in resorts having only one brief season each year.

Southern California is famous for the *variety* of its attractions: The blue Pacific and its gay pleasure islands. Towering, forested mountains, crystal lakes. Smart desert oases. Every sport, in day-long sunshine. The flavor of a foreign land with ancient Spanish Missions, palms, orange groves, Old Mexico itself nearby. Hollywood and its gay night life. The hotels, stores and theatres of metropolitan Los Angeles. Charming cities like Pasadena, Glendale, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Pomona . . . scores of others. On your way, sights like world-famed Boulder Dam. Each day can be a new adventure! Come on . . . let's have some *fun* this winter!

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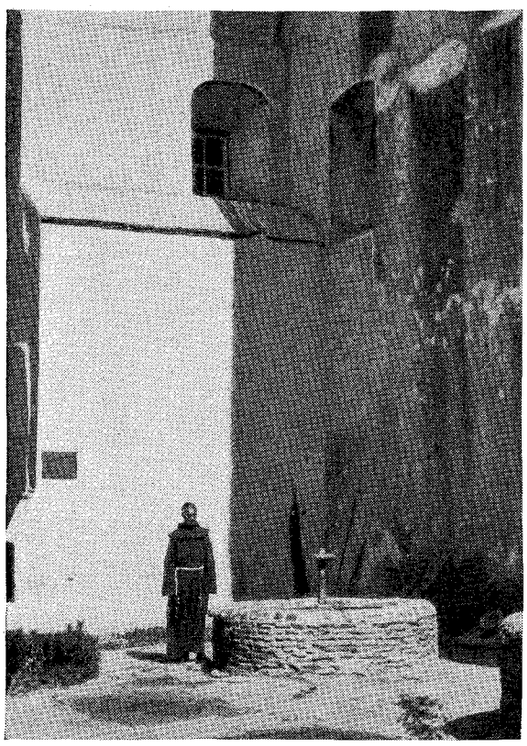
California and Southwest Lure Winter Vacationists

An Abundance of Vacation-Land, Offering Every Type of Sport, Grandeur and Variety of Scenery, and the Charm of Old Civilizations, Attracts Great Numbers of Americans

AMERICANS are fortunate in having at their doorstep an abundance of vacation-land at any season. It is not necessary to travel beyond the borders in the winter time to find warm climes. California, the Southwest, Florida, and the Gulf States have much to offer their winter vacationist, whether it be sports, golfing, bathing, or restful scenery. Every year at this time vast numbers of Americans migrate by automobile, air-plane, train or ship, to the nation's famous resorts. Of all the sections of interest, one of the most popular is the lower West coast.



Courtyard of San Luis Rey Mission, forty-five miles north of San Diego, California

The Sportsman's Paradise

California is the sportsman's paradise. From San Francisco south to San Diego is a coastline of beaches and hotels to supply the tourist with every type of outdoor sport.

Del Monte is the western polo capital, with its winter program of high-goal tournaments including the leading players of the country. Santa Barbara, at the foot of the Santa Ynez Range and looking toward the channel waters, is the best known of the long list of winter resorts with hotels, piers, bathing beaches, and horseback trails through the foothills. The fourteen-mile sandy strand of Long Beach is farther south. East of Long Beach is California's "Garden of Eden," Palm Springs. Across San Diego Bay, on the peninsula, is Coronado Beach bordered by mountains and sea, the most favored all-year pleasure resort.

A two hours' boat ride from Los Angeles Harbor is the playground of California, Catalina Island. Twenty-two miles long, a quarter of a mile to seven and one-half miles in width, its town of Avalon protected from ocean winds by the Island Mountains, Catalina is the holiday spot for the hiker, surf bather, golfer, tennis player, horseback rider and yachtsman. For the deep-sea fisherman Catalina offers such a variety of game fish that it has become the fisherman's headquarters at all seasons.

California offers more than the strenuous outdoor life to the visitor. There is San Francisco with its Golden Gate, old bohemian life, Latin quarter, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, museums and art galleries. At Berkeley is the University of California with the lofty Campanile dominating the campus. South of San Francisco in the Santa Clara Valley is Palo Alto and Leland Stanford University.

Romantic Monterey, first seen by white men in 1542, and named after his patron, Count de Monterey, by Sebastian Vizaino in 1602, has cypress trees found nowhere else in the world, and an old mission built in 1771.

Southern California

Bustling, growing Los Angeles and its twenty-one parks lie in a valley of orange groves and rich flowers between snow-capped peaks and long smooth beaches. Just outside of Los Angeles is Hollywood. At Pasadena in the San Gabriel Valley is the Mt. Wilson Observatory with the largest telescope in the world, a wealth of semitropical flowers which makes famous the Tournament of Roses, New Year's Day, when the classic East vs. West football game is held. San Diego, "where California began," still retains the Old Mission, the padres' irrigation dam, the hundred-year-old palms, and Ramona's Marriage Place. Balboa Park, scene of the Panama-California Exposition, contains one of the most extensive horticultural displays in the world.

Of the many national parks in California only Yosemite is opened the year round. With the earth's oldest and tallest trees (over 3,000 years old and 331 feet high), giant peaks, precipices and high waterfalls, it is one of the natural wonders of the world. Bridal Veil, most graceful of the falls, drops 940 feet, while Yosemite roars down 2,600 feet. Guarding the entrance of colorful Yosemite is El Capitan, a mass of granite 3,604 feet high. Below the towering peaks is a valley of flowers with the Merced River flowing through the wooded foothills.

East of the Sierras is the unique winter resort, Death Valley, graveyard for many of the early gold hunters. Three hundred feet below sea-level, bordered by high, bare mountains brilliant with many colors and under the strange spell of the surrounding desert, it has a fascination for the visitor.

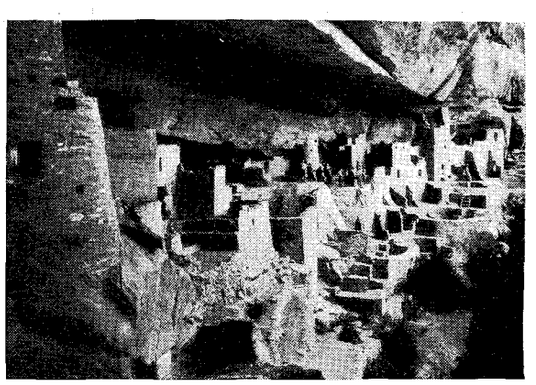
Railroad rates to California for the coming season are greatly reduced with stop-off privileges in round-trip tickets from Chicago and New York ranging from $111 to $170. Of the choice of two routes the southern allows stop-off privileges in the colorful southwest of Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. On the northern route, through canyons and over passes, snow-capped mountains and the red, gold, blue and purple of the canyons of the Colorado, Utah Rockies and the high Sierras are unfolded to the tourist.

Round trip by water by way of the Panama Canal from New York to San Francisco, fourteen days each way, excluding the stop-off at Havana, may be made from $180 for tourist to $337.50 for first-class. Combination water and train and water and air-plane trips range from $220 for tourist to $325 for first-class for the former and $275 for the tourist to $375 for first-class for the latter.

But not all of the vacation grandeur is on the coast. The charm of the inland Southwest has long attracted large numbers of tourists.

The Colorful Southwest

Home of the cliff-dweller, traveled by prehistoric man and conquistador, explorer and gold hunter lured on by the riches of the seven fabled cities of Cibola, southwestern United States is the most mysterious and most colorful portion of the North American continent. Here are cliff-dwellings of an old civilization and the modern city of high buildings, parks, golf



Courtesy of The Colorado Association

Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

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courses and luxurious hotels, all easily reached by railroad and air-plane routes.

From Florida the Old Spanish Trail leads into Texas, offspring of Mexico across the Rio Grande. San Antonio, where Franciscans chanted in the San Antonio de Valero and Texans fought for liberty in the Alamo, is a modern city of fifty-three parks, sports and a tonic climate. El Paso, once the home of adobe dwellers, is now a metropolis of the twentieth century.

In the southeastern corner of New Mexico, not far from El Paso, are Carlsbad Caverns, onyx palaces, the most extensive and magnificent of underground spectacles. West of Albuquerque, picturesque with cowboys and Pueblo Indians under turquoise skies, is Mesa Encantada, rising huge above the plain, and the rock-cleft ruins, great cave and bubbling spring of El Morro National Monument.

Over trails worn by men who antedated the Cæsars came fur trappers from the north, ox-teams from the east, conquistadors and monks from the south and merchants from the four points of the compass with their eyes toward Santa Fe. Outside the city are cliff-dwellings, pueblo life, prehistoric mysteries of ancient Puye and old Taos with the White Mission Church at Ranchos de Taos.

Prehistoric Mysteries

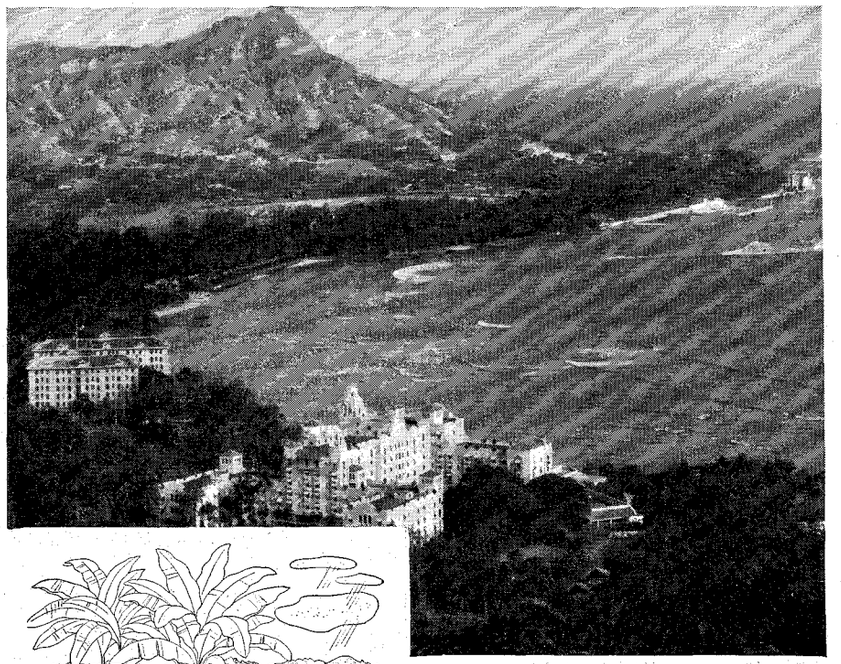
Globe in southern Arizona on the route from El Paso is the start of the Apache Trail leading into Phœnix along a hundred miles of wild desert and prehistoric mysteries. Indian squaws, Mexicans in ten-gallon hats color the streets of Phœnix, which is in the midst of mountain peaks and cactus-covered desert. At Tucson is the Mission San Xavier del Bac, of Byzantium, Moorish and Aztec architecture, the most beautiful sacred building of the southwest. Tombstone echoes an older, wilder day in Arizona, the day of the cowboy, Indian, gambler and rustler.

The natural coloring of Arizona is unsurpassed. The remains of cliff-dwellers; the high mountains tinted with amethyst, lilac and pearl and bordered with purple along the chasms and canyons; the most inspiring of nature's wonders, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; the flat-topped mesas, broad plains where cattle graze; irrigated areas with orange and olive groves and date-plams; and gardens of roses and oleanders rivaling in richness of color the strangeness of the giant Sahauro cactus form a vivid tapestry.

The hotels, golf courses, tennis-courts, polo fields and health resorts of southern Arizona have been developed in the last twenty-five years. But the ranch is part of the history of Arizona. The "tenderfoot" may experience the life of the cowboy on any of the numerous ranches of Arizona and New Mexico. Rates are from $150-$360 per month. The winter temperatures vary from 30 to 50 degrees at night to 40 to 85 degrees during the day.

Through railroad trips to California from Chicago and New York with stop-off privileges good for twelve months in the southwest cost from $111 to $170.

A port in paradise



Honolulu's modern buildings, her splendid hotels and golf courses are not expected in the usual picture of a tropical paradise. Hawaii is very American in her luxuries. Yet . . if you were in Hawaii tonight . . standing watching the sea . . you might swear that here is a paradise, a paradise of forgetfulness. No more than an evening breeze would see to that—with its potent mixture of the tang of the sea, the spice of ginger blossoms, the hushed heart-beat of native music. You wouldn't be able to remember the little cares and worries that you left back there on the mainland . . away back there across the blue Pacific.

Hawaii could truthfully call December May

The thermometer seldom strays below 65° or above 85° and the water at Waikiki is always warmer than the air. ¶Golf, with more than 20 courses to choose from, deep sea fishing for tuna and swordfish . . every sport you know. ¶A cruise by ship or plane from Oahu to the other isles of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii is something not to miss. ¶There are more than 30 hotels and inns specializing in Hawaiian hospitality. Living costs are nominal.

Winter fares are low

The finest, fastest ships that sail from the Pacific Coast ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco or Vancouver will carry you to Hawaii for as little as $75 Cabin Class and $110 First Class. See your local travel agent or write . . .

Hawaii Tourist Bureau

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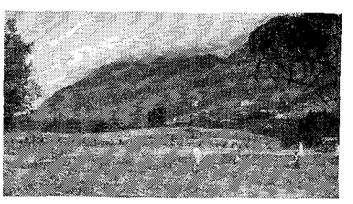
The Hawaii Tourist Bureau will, on request, mail you FREE, *authoritative information about the Islands. For a special booklet on Hawaii, illustrated in full color, with picture maps, send 10¢.*

HAWAII



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Southern Resorts Attract Many Tourists

The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana Offer Variety of Scenery and Charm, and Interesting Vacation Activities

When winter brings snow and cold, damp winds to the northern States, Indian Summer has appeared in the Carolinas and a midsummer climate in Florida.

In North Carolina, amid lakes and pine forests, surrounded by Smoky Mountains and the Blue Ridge, two of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, is Asheville in the "Land of the Sky." With some of the most beautiful natural scenery in the South, Asheville has for the winter visitor hotels, parks, golf, tennis, horseback riding and water sports on any one of numerous lakes set down in the midst of old mountain ridges and thick pine forests.

Pinehurst with its warm sun and dry, bracing air was made for pleasure. Here, where vacationists ride over forest trails or watch polo matches played throughout the season, the horse is king. Some of the finest gold courses and tennis-courts in the South attract tournament players to this resort.

For generations South Carolina has been a winter colony for those who wish to escape from arduous winter. Aiken and Camden are the winter horse-capitals of the country. From January through March polo tournaments crowd the many fields when expert and novice play this hardest and most colorful sport. Horse-shows and drag-hunts follow the season round to April when the cavalcade moves north.

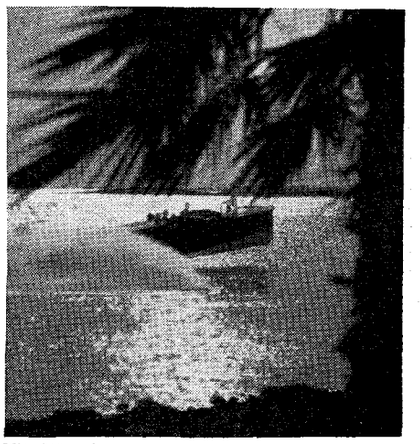
Picturesque Charleston

Hunting, polo, tennis and golf are left behind in the old-world atmosphere of charming, beautiful Charleston. Among the maze of streets between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, both named after the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the original Lords Proprietor of the colony during the reign of Charles II, are magnolia gardens with masses of blossoms, water oaks and walled gardens of stately mansions under the heavy foliage of old oak-trees. Rich and flourishing in pre-Civil War days, Charleston retains the beautiful early-period architecture of private homes and public buildings and the talent for quiet living.

In Savannah, Georgia, live oaks covered with Spanish moss, parks, palms and flowers form a background wherein the Old South lives with the new. Along the coast of Georgia south of Brunswick is Jekyl Island, the millionaires' hunting resort. Across from Jekyl Island is Sea Island, a winter resort for hunting, golf and tennis, the year-round home of Eugene O'Neill, the dramatist.

Southernmost State of the Union is Florida with its beaches, lakes, tropic foliage and warm winter sun tempered by trade winds from the Gulf. On the east coast of Florida is Jacksonville, named after Andrew Jackson, the gateway to all Florida, the State's industrial city; St. Augustine, oldest town in the United States, founded by Menendez de Aviles in 1565 with memories of Ponce de Leon and Sir Francis Drake, mingling the charm of an old manner of living and the hustle of the modern; Daytona Beach, playground and world-famous speedway; Palm Beach, a cosmopolitan winter resort with casino, steel pier, beach and sport facilities in a natural landscape of salt-water lagoon, tropic flowers and palm; Miami Beach, connected with Miami by three causeways, the winter motor-boat center of the United States and Florida's horse-racing resort at the Miami Jockey Club Race Track at Hialeah.

Going past Key West, the southernmost part of the United States and up the west coast of Florida, there is old Tampa, the landing-place of De Soto, with its Latin quarter; St. Petersburg, the angler's city for tarpon fishing; Sarasota, the golfer's heaven with its five golf courses; Pensacola, western gateway of Florida, first founded by Spaniards in 1559. Salt-water fishing off Florida is unsurpassed.



Miami News Service

Motor-boating in the moonlight on Biscayne Bay, Florida

City of Romance and Color

At the mouth of the Mississippi, founded by the French in 1718, is New Orleans, the city of romance and color. Modern Canal Street is in striking contrast to the Vieux Carré, the old French Quarter, where are courts and gardens hidden from narrow streets and quaint cafés; St. Louis Cathedral, rebuilt in 1795 after the fire of 1788, one of the best known churches in the country, and the old mansions of early New Orleans. Mardi Gras—Fat Tuesday—the brilliant fête of the city, the climax of the carnival season which starts twelve nights after Christmas and continues up to the Monday before Lent when Rex approaches the city followed the same night by Proteus arising from the sea, is held the Tuesday before Lent, a continuous round of merriment, color and music.

Fares to the South by rail or water are greatly reduced. Round-trip tickets by water from New York to Savannah range from $45-$70. The long-limit round-trip railroad fare to Miami or West Palm Beach costs $79 and $75, respectively; to Miami or Jacksonville by water, $85 and $63, respectively.

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Under Hawaiian Skies

In Hawaii there is never a "tourist season," for the even temperature the year round makes the islands an ideal spot for a holiday any month in the year. For example, intercollegiate football is played in Honolulu between December 25 and January 1, and on New Year's Day the surfboard championships are contested on famous Waikiki beach. The yachting season opens in January, and the flower shows in March and April attest to Hawaii's reputation as a floral paradise.

One attraction that no American tourist ever misses is Waikiki beach, called by more than one writer "the most perfect beach in the world." The Queen's surf is

News of Hawaii photograph

Surfing at Waikiki Beach, Hawaiian Islands

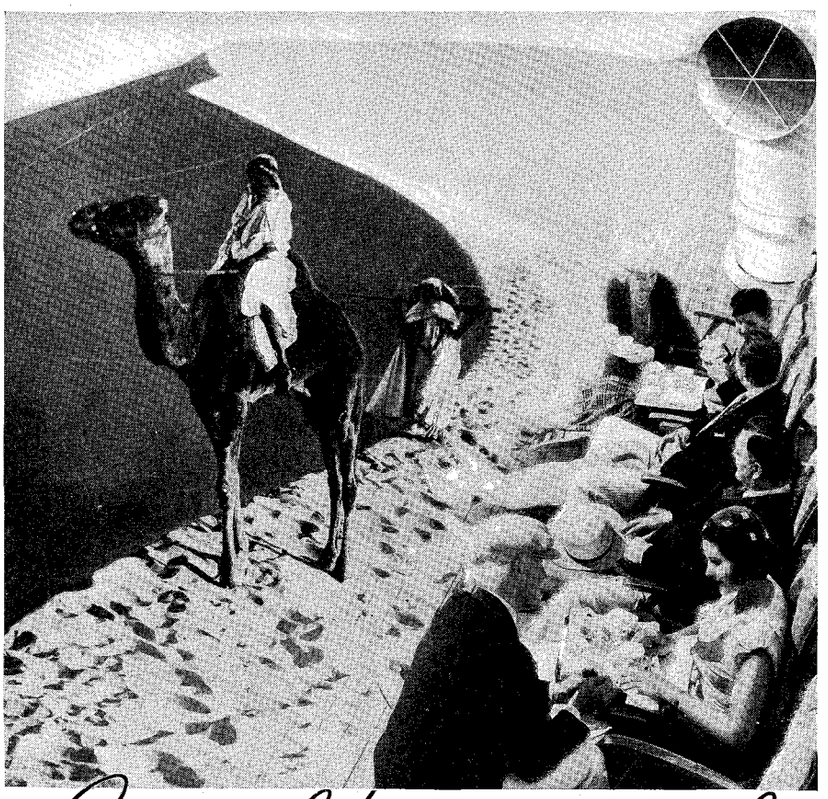
unsurpassed for surfing, and the magnificence of the setting has drawn visitors from all over the world. Honolulu is the port of call in the Hawaiian Islands for most ships from the United States, and Waikiki beach is just a short distance out of that city.

Not all of the attractions, however, are centered on one island. There are many islands in the group, three or four of which are noted as tourist resorts. Honolulu itself is on the island of Oahu, which is 200 miles north of the island of Hawaii. Other islands noted for their scenic beauty, mountains, and volcanoes, are Kauai, Molokai, and Maui. On Hawaii is Hilo, the port, and two snow-clad peaks, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. These peaks are part of Hawaii's national park, containing the bird park, Chain of Craters, Lava Tunnels, Sulphur Baths, waterfalls, ancient temples, black sand beaches, and plantations. The world's largest extinct crater is on the island of Maui.

Passenger fares, one-way from the Pacific coast, range from $110 first class to $75 cabin class. The passage takes from five to six days.

The Lure of Bali's Temples

Through an extraordinary burst of publicity within the last few years, the island of Bali in the Dutch East Indies, near Java, has become one of the most frequented tourist stops in the East. The richness of the temple architecture, the curious and famed rituals and ceremonials of the natives, and the jungle setting, have made Bali a byword among travelers. The next Balinese New Year festivities, which occur every 210 days, will begin June 20, 1934.



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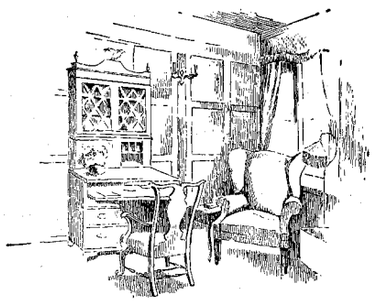

THOSE who have stopped at The Grosvenor can never quite forget the things that are a part of the unique character of this famous hotel. They appreciate its niceties in service, its restful surroundings, the luxury of its appointments, the convenience of its location, the satisfying cuisine served in an air-conditioned dining room, and that atmosphere that makes one feel completely at home.

Hundreds of people of cultured tastes, many of them Digest readers, have stopped at The Grosvenor. It is the kind of a hotel where one will find families who appreciate and practice the art of fine living.

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Picturesque Mexico and Central America

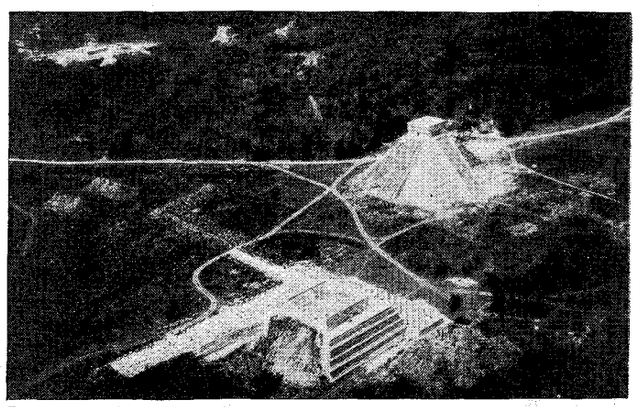
Ruins of Old Civilizations, Colorful Scenery, Festivals and Sports Lure Travelers to Countries Below the Rio Grande

Below the Rio Grande is Mexico with a history as old and as mysterious as Egypt, where the sixty-three languages and dialects spoken vary as widely as the architecture, the people, and the scenery of valley, mesa and mountains. Amid ruins of the old civilization holiday festivals, bull-fights and the popular Jai Alai attract the pleasure-loving.

At Aguas Calientes a labyrinth of catacombs of an unknown Indian tribe lies under the city. The Lent Passion Play, crude, reverent, weird, is given at Amecameca, where Popocatepetl, snow-capped volcano, towers above the Valley of Mexico. Mexico City, an Aztec capital when Cortez arrived in the New World, is Mexico's art, medicine and fashion center with its fine National Theater and great cathedral built upon a foundation of sculptured Indian images and the remains of a great Aztec temple. Outside the city is Tacuba where Cortez wept over his defeat under the "Tree of the Dismal Night." At Monterey, north of Mexico City, are Garcia Caves and the Caverns of the Clouds. On the Gulf coast is Tampico for tarpon fishing and Vera Cruz, founded by Cortez, in sight of San Juan de Ulua, fort and lighthouse, and old dungeon.

South of Mexico is Central America, land of volcanoes, mountain grandeur, jungles and reminiscent of Columbus, Pizarro, Raleigh and Henry Morgan, the pirate. Guatemala, adjoining Mexico, has relics of the ancient Mayan Indians at Quirigua, dating from 535 A. D. The capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, built on an interior plateau, has no railway, but is connected with the Pacific coast at San Lorenzo by excellent roads.

Managua, capital of Nicaragua, on the shores of Lake Managua, with its parks, theaters and Presidential palace, is reached from the west coast at the chief port, Corinto. Costa Rica's capital, San José, is connected by rail through mountain and jungle with Port Limon on the east coast. Panama City, in Balboa's country, of cafés, parks, theaters, clubs, the Cathedral San José and the ruins of Old Panama, is the "Paris" of Central America.



Pan American Airways

Ruins of the Famous Mayan Temple at Chichen Itza in Yucatan

When Realities Beat Dreams

The magical thrill in travel is this: You find yourself in distant places, among strange peoples, gazing at bizarre scenes, such as you have imagined all your life. How does the reality compare with the dream? You will find the Painted Desert blazing with as much riotous color as you ever fancied. The Mediterranean is just as blue. Vesuvius has that somber plume of smoke. The West Indies have all that romance of palm-trees. The Coral Islands of the South Seas, the weird teeming cities of China, the equatorial forests of South America and Africa, the antique ruins of Rome, and most of the things of travel are just as wonderful in reality as they have been in your dreams—or more so.

—*Lowell Thomas.*

Big Gain in Air Travel

That the air-plane is firmly established as a leading medium of transportation is evidenced by the report from four large air lines that they have already carried for the first eleven months of the year more than 500,000 passengers, a marked increase over last year. More and faster planes, better schedules and cheaper rates have been the feature of the past year in air travel.

Only two years ago a thirty-six-hour coast-to-coast service was inaugurated. Now a direct twenty-hour service is maintained daily east-bound, and twenty-two hours west-bound. The cost is cheaper, too, $160 for one-way and $288 round-trip. Shorter trips can be made much more swiftly. New York and Chicago are now less than five hours apart by daily scheduled plane service. Other schedules are: New York and Boston, two and a half hours; Chicago and New Orleans, ten hours; New York and Miami, twelve hours and forty minutes; New York and Washington, two hours and forty minutes.

An entire continent to the south has been brought nearer by weeks to the United States by air routes. Within a two weeks' vacation it is possible to visit 104 cities in thirty-three foreign lands and colonies.

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American Travel to Japan and China Showing Increase

Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, is expected to attract more tourists this winter than it has seen in several seasons. The favorable exchange rate of the yen against the dollar, the lessening of open hostilities in the Far East, and the growing appreciation of Japan as a vacation land, have all contributed to a substantial increase of travel this year. The Japan Tourist Bureau in New York is authority for the statement that the number of tourists the first six months of 1933 were 37 per cent. above the same period last year. Applications for tours and information during this winter show similar upward trends.

The moderate climate on the mainland

Japan Tourist Bureau

Daibutsu or "Great Buddha" at Kamakura, Japan

and the warm climate of Formosa permit of pleasant traveling during the winter season, while hunting is in full sway through February. Plum blossoms appear late in January, and peach blossoms arrive every year in March. The New Year celebration, lasting three days, is the most auspicious of Japanese holidays. Among the country's permanent attractions are its thousands of Buddhist and Shinto shrines, superb gardens, hundreds of hot springs, the majestic Fuji, and the fine arts which include wares of lacquer, carved ivory, porcelains, colorprints, screens, embroidery and silk. The yen, nominally at fifty cents, has been hovering around thirty cents, making travel a bargain for Americans, and scarcely more expensive, if at all, than a European trip.

China, too, is getting a better share of American travel this year. This vast country of rickshaws, pagodas, temples and the ancient Great Wall, has much to offer the tourist. In the southern part, in Hongkong and Canton, the weather in December, January and February, is excellent and warm. There is good golfing.

Travel on the Trans-Siberian Railway has been resumed. It is now possible to make the long 8,600-mile journey from London to Tokyo in fifteen days for approximately $390 first class and $265 second class. This passage from West to East is still a novelty for travelers wanting rail travel in one stiff dose.

The latest celebrity to linger at Waikiki. Expectant stay-at-homes this Christmas will mourn the defection of their dear Kris—

. . . the beloved old humbug slipped off on a Matson-Oceanic liner bound for Hawaii, and his deserted votaries will have to be contented with the untried charity of a proxy.

Not even a saint should be kept everlastingly on the job of bulldogging a string of reindeer and shinning down sooty chimneys.

Personally, we'd barter any time a couple of weeks of snow and sleet for a South Sea voyage to a cozy corner of sun-warmed Waikiki. *Sir to you, Santa.*

Possibly a twinge of conscience may prompt Santa to canter over to the chimney of an old volcano and fill up the beach sandals.

With that concession to ritual, he will forget his plush and ermine upholstery (nice but very stuffy), don a bathing suit, swim in velvet waters, doze on golden sands and listen to Yuletide greetings in the lispings of the surf. Age-old native melodies will be his evening carols, a bemused stroll under the silken caress of an amber moon, the final touch of beauty to an amazingly new, *utterly different* Christmas—in Hawaii.

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South America's Contrasts

South America is a continent of amazing contrasts. Within its boundaries are dense forests, wild jungles, high mountains and flat plains. Along the coast are to be found sophisticated cities which combine the culture of old and new worlds in a fascinating manner. The continent is so enormous that all of Europe, and the United States including Alaska, could be placed here.

To South America there are regular sailings round the continent every second Friday, and a Colombia cruise which leaves New York every Saturday, an eighteen-day trip, for which the minimum first-class rate is $150. In addition there are a number of steamers scheduled to sail in December and January to numerous South American ports. Air travel to South America is well developed and from Brownsville, Texas, or Miami, Florida, one may reach the principal cities with ease. There is also an air line between Santiago and Buenos Aires.

On the east coast, Venezuela lies farthest north. Here are Caracas, the capital, and other places of interest.

Most visitors to Brazil will make stops at Rio de Janeiro, the splendid capital, from which, within one-half hour, one may reach lofty peaks and even mountains.

Montevideo in Uruguay has within easy reach one of the most pleasing resorts in the Americas, which will compare favorably with the best in France and Spain. Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, has at beautiful Mar del Plata, a combination of bigness, hotels and promenades. It astonishes all travelers from the United States and Europe with its elegance. In these cities, and near Santiago and Valparaiso in Chile, and again, near Lima in Peru, are exquisite spots for summer rest and recreation.

On the west coast to the north lies Colombia with its wonderful mountain scenery, jungle-grown water-front fortifications that met the attacks of Drake and Morgan, and old Spanish towns, retaining the charm of their sixteenth-century days.

On the Equator lies Ecuador, smallest of the West coast republics, which has two of the highest peaks of the Andes. South of Ecuador lies Peru, cradle of ancient Inca civilization, with some of the highest mountains and cities on the globe. Peru's chief appeal to travelers is found in the capital, Lima, "city of the Kings," which combines the charm of the days when it was the center of Spanish and culture in the New World with the comforts of our modern times.

Back from the coast, cradled in sky-towering mountains, is Bolivia. Its chief places of interest are the fantastic city of La Paz, Lake Titicaca, with its ancient Inca relics and the highest navigable lake on the globe, pre-Inca ruins and bizarre little Indian villages.

Chile stretches 3,000 miles down the coast. The highlights of this country are quaint nitrate shopping ports. Valparaiso, the "Pearl of South America," resting in the shadow of Aconcagua, highest mountain on the continent, Santiago, the capital founded in 1541, the Lido-like Viña del Mar, and the Lake District, the "Switzerland of South America."

HOW CHINESE FAMILIES LIVE IN PEIPING
By Sidney D. Gamble
Research Secretary, National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations; Author, "Peking: A Social Survey."

A City Gate of Peiping

Mr. Gamble and his Chinese associates persuaded 283 families with incomes ranging from $8 to $550 silver per month to keep itemized accounts of incomes and expenditures during an entire year. The result is an illuminating record of the city's household economics, of special interest to economists, sociologists, and social workers.

"Excellent Piece of Work"
"The book will be of very considerable value to economists and sociologists because its data are sufficiently comprehensive, detailed and representative to give a fairly complete picture of the economic life of those of lower-income grades in a Chinese non-industrial city. Mr. Gamble has done an excellent piece of work in his analysis and classification of the material, which is presented with frequent reference to similar economic data in other countries and with illuminating comment on significant features."
New York Times

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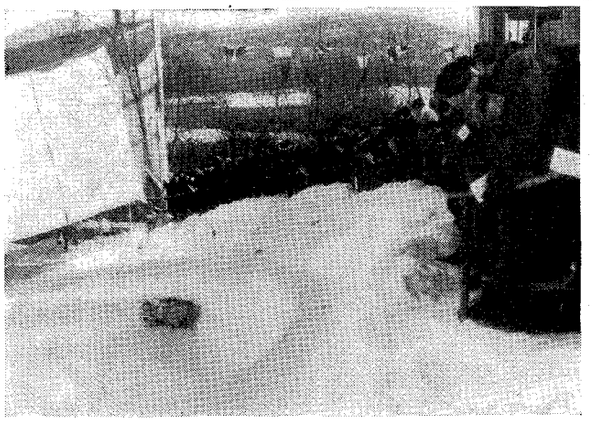
Winter Sports in Canada and the United States

The Hiss of Flying Skis and Bob-sleds Thrill the Seekers of High Adventure in the North Country

When Rudyard Kipling wrote "Our Lady of the Snows," he intended it as a compliment to the Dominion of Canada. Aroused, Canada promptly launched an advertising campaign to picture the beauties of her glorious summers to the rest of the world; she looked upon her winters as the skeleton in the closet. Wrote Kipling: "The cities are full of pride, challenging each to each." To-day, Canada boasts of her snow-covered hills, and the beauties of her winters. Her cities vie for the title, "The Winter Sports Capital of Canada."

At the turn of the century, Canadians would turn and stare at a man on skis as they would at the *Graf Zeppelin*. Skiing in Canada has grown in popularity in the last few years as rapidly as has golf in the United States. Twenty years ago, one of the first ski clubs in North America was founded at Ottawa with a membership of eight; to-day the Ottawa Ski Club has a membership of more than 3,000 men and women. The hickory blades and the double poles might well form the coat of arms of the King of Canadian Winter. Madison Square Garden for ice hockey, Lake Placid for bob-sledding, and Canada for skiing.

A. Klopfenstein Photo, Adelboden



A ski-jumper offers an excellent exhibition of his skill at Adelboden in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Left, rounding the famous "S" curve on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Bob Run at Lake Placid, New York, scene of the III Olympic Winter Games, February 4-13, 1932

Every Sunday, thousands of people leave Ottawa and go up into the Laurentian Mountains to don the blades, and form the ribbons of ski-runners that wind in and out among the Gatineau hills and glide back to the outskirts of Ottawa at dusk. The city of Montreal is built around the slopes of Mt. Royal, slopes that have been set aside as public parks. Every winter Sunday those slopes are covered with ski-runners who can enjoy their sport right in the heart of their city. There are hundreds of clubs—even a Chinese Ski Club—that have headquarters in the hills outside the city. Even old Quebec has deserted the plodding snow-shoe, the traditional *racquette*, for the exhilarating hiss of the ski. From the lake levels of Toronto, Ontario, to rising peaks of Jasper National Park and Prince George, B. C.; or on over to the balmy slopes of the Pacific, just two hours out of Vancouver, and up the trails on Grouse Mountain—everywhere in Canada there is skiing that matches the best in Switzerland.

But Canada is not the only place for cold-weather vacationing. Our winter-sports enthusiasts can now find all the charm of Northern winters cradled in the Adirondacks at our own "Winter Sports Capital," Lake Placid. Winter-sports facilities at Lake Placid, long the finest in the United States, were greatly increased to accommodate the last Olympic Winter Games.

Lake Placid offers one thrill to winter-sports enthusiasts that can not be excelled anywhere in the world—bob-sledding. Built down the precipitous slope of Mt. Van Hoevenberg at a cost of over $200,000, the Olympic bob-sled run provides a slide of over a mile-and-a-half through twenty-five "hairpin" turns and "S" curves that affords as much excitement for the spectator as it does for the participator in this breath-taking sport.

In Europe there are too many winter-sports centers for mention, but the first that comes to mind always is St. Moritz, 6,000 feet high in the Alps of eastern Switzerland. Here is the premier winter resort of the continent. But Switzerland has many excellent Alpine attractions, including Zermatt, Jungfraujoch, Murren, Davos, Arosa, Caux and Andermatt. On the Italian side of the Alps are many splendid resorts, such as Clavieres, Courmayeur and Colle di Sestrieres, frequented by royalty. Chamonix, on Mont Blanc, is a frequented French Alpine sports center, and the Pyrenees are well known for bobsleighing, skating, skiing, and curling. In the far north, Norway and Sweden have much to offer.

People can't be too careful about exposure

when their resistance is low!

Common winter ills often start as a result of being caught in bad weather. No one can afford to risk exposure.

But what many people fail to realize is that valuable as outward precautions are, another safeguard is also necessary. They must *build up their resistance as well!*

The old idea used to be to wait until people took sick to do something about their physical condition. It has given way to the newer view that resistance should be built *in advance.* There should be a reserve to carry people through the times of year that tax their vitality.

Two resistance-building factors have been found helpful—Vitamins A and D.

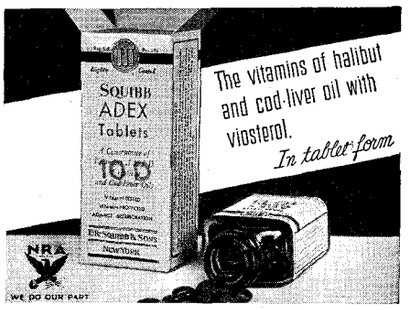
These are the factors which give health-protecting value to halibut and cod-liver oils with Viosterol. And there's a way to obtain them without taking the oils. With *Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D.*

Squibb Adex, made from all these *three* sources, supply 1000 units of Vitamin A and 2450 units of Vitamin D with every tablet.

The vitamins are in a form which benefits you immediately, due to Squibb's exclusive method of preparing them.

Take them *every day* to get the greatest benefit from their resistance-building qualities. It is necessary to be careful about exposure also, but remember, good resistance is the *first* line of defense.

At any reliable drug store. Always ask for them by name. *Squibb Adex Tablets.*



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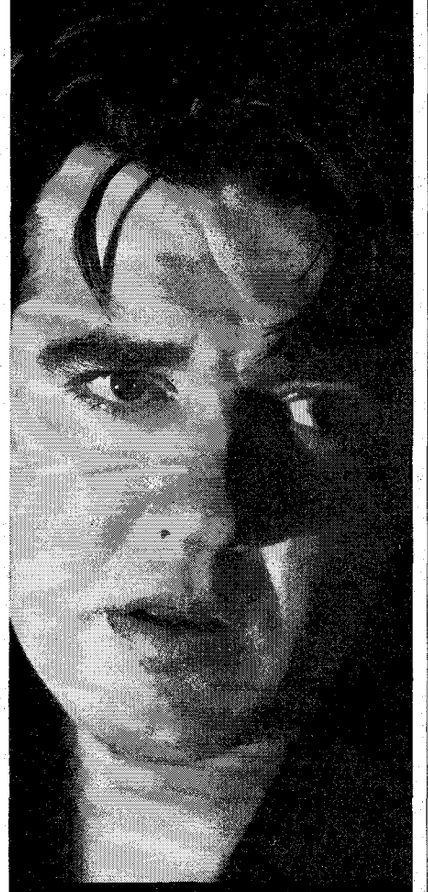
Stark, staring eyes that count the dreary hours, aching for the peaceful oblivion of slumber—close them, softly, naturally, safely, by slow, firm strokes on the back of the neck with a palmful of soothing Absorbine Jr.—and drift away into blessed hours of sweet and healing sleep.



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Passport Regulations and Visa Fees

Official Documents Necessary for Those Going Abroad, But Travel to Near-by Countries Has Few Restrictions

Mid-winter travelers who seek the warm climates of Bermuda, the West Indies and Hawaii will find a minimum of red tape connected with their trips. While every American citizen traveling abroad must have a passport, this official document of identification, issued by the State Department upon proof of citizenship, is not necessary for many cruises and vacation spots near the United States.

Those who go to Europe, South America, and the Orient must secure a passport from the Department of State in Washington, or from any one of its local agencies in any Federal court. In New York the passport agency is in the Sub-Treasury Building, Nassau and Pine Streets. The applicant must present proof of citizenship and pay a fee of $10. The passport is good for two years, and may be renewed for two more years at a cost of $5. It is advisable to make application for this document several weeks in advance of the contemplated date of sailing.

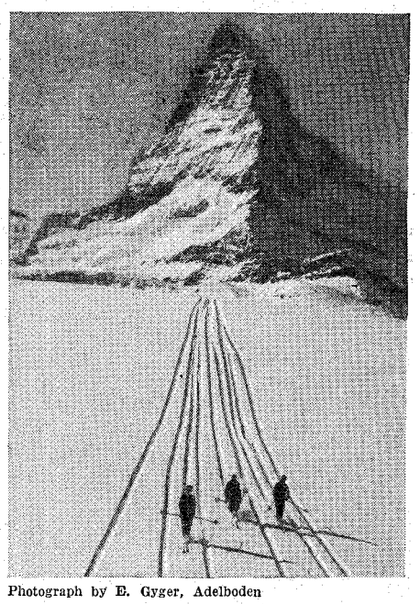
Once the passport is obtained, it is necessary to secure visas for those countries still requiring them. Most countries still require a fee when the visa is rendered, tho in recent years many have abolished or reduced the fee. The visas may be obtained from consulates; every country having a consular office in New York, and many maintaining offices in other cities and ports of the United States. Some countries require the visitor to have a visa, but no fee is charged.

Following is a list of countries frequented by mid-winter tourists from America and the visa fee charged. The transit fee, listed for two countries, is good for direct trips through the country, not allowing for stopover privileges.

Country	*Visa Fee*
Argentina	$5.00
Bolivia	4.00
Brazil	2.20
Chile	7.00
China	10.00
Colombia	Free
Costa Rica	Free
Uruguay	2.00
Ecuador	3.00
El Salvador	Free
France	3.13
	Transit— .32
Great Britain & Colonies	10.00
	Transit—1.00
Greece	11.00
Guatemala	11.00
	(Less than year free)
Honduras	1.00
Italy	No visa required
Japan	Free
Monaco	.90
Nicaragua	Free
Paraguay	2.00
Peru	Free
Portugal	3.67
Siam	Free
Spain	2.40
Turkey	4.00
Uruguay	2.30
Venezuela	2.00

No visas are required for Italy, Switzerland or Panama, but travelers must have passports.

Of special interest to winter vacationists, however, is the lack of restrictions and red tape for traveling near the United States. No passport is needed for Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, Hawaii, Cuba and for the West Indies generally. Nor are passports necessary for Caribbean cruises. Most countries waive this regulation for persons holding round-trip tickets on cruise ships. The desire of West Indian and Central American countries for American tourists has been the cause of abolition of many travel regulations, and now it is no more bother to travel there than it is within the United States.



Photograph by E. Gyger, Adelboden

A trio of ski-runners trace a fan-like design on the Riffelalp, above Zermatt, Switzerland. The Matterhorn rises in the background

Police and health certificates are required by most South American countries, but these are mere formalities for most travelers. Applicants for American passports must have several passport photographs to accompany their application, and it is wise to have a few other photographs on hand in applying for visas abroad.

Hot Springs a Popular Spa

About 250 miles north of New Orleans, and approximately the same distance southwest of St. Louis, is Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, one of the twenty-two national parks. For one hundred years the forty-seven hot springs have served thousands of Americans seeking the healing properties of the hot baths. Centuries before the appearance of the white man, the Indian tribes knew and bathed in these healing waters.

The springs were visited by Fernando de Soto as early as 1541, and La Salle claimed the springs for France in 1682. Hot Springs is a modern city with hotel facilities for 25,000 persons at one time.

Because of the falling value of the dollar, many Americans are going to Hot Springs in preference to the European spas. The winter climate is pleasantly warm.

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Unattached Travel Popular With Americans in Far East

Steamship companies serving the East Indies and the Far East have reported this winter a marked change in the travel whims of Americans. Until recently most tourists to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Burma and other South Sea lands went on round-the-world cruises in specially conducted parties. Now the unattached travelers who a few years ago went in such large numbers to Europe have found independent traveling in the Far East an easy and fascinating experience. Improved railroad, boat and hotel facilities have made a great deal of the mysterious jungle-land accessible to those who prefer to wander about on their own initiative and schedules.

For Burma, the best season for tourists is between December and March, between the rainy and hot seasons. Names like Rangoon and Mandalay recall the romance of this land of white pagodas and jungle gardens. The Buddhist New Year festival in April is attracting an increasing number of Occidental visitors. Rangoon, the capital which is usually the first Burman city visitors see, is a flourishing modern community with a curious mixture of contemporary and centuries-old architecture. All the older pagodas and monasteries are decorated with masses of intricately carved teak.

The best season for visiting such Indian cities as Calcutta, Benares, Delhi, Agra, Bombay, Madras and Colombo, is from November 1, to March 15. During the summer the excessive heat makes travel in all but the southern part of India unpleasant, but this season is the best for Kashmir and the Himalayas, where snow make the passes inaccessible during the winter.

Because they are on direct shipping routes from the West Coast, the East Indies are being frequently visited by Americans. Java, in particular, with its excellent highways and railroad service, has much to offer the traveler. The island is 700 miles long, possessing both the magnificence of high mountain ranges, and the exciting atmosphere of the jungle.

Frequent inter-island boat schedules make it possible to visit easily Borneo, Sumatra, New Guinea, and the Celebes, and of course few tourists want to miss Singapore, the crossroads of the East. Since the rainy season is in the winter, the best travel season is in the spring and summer. To stimulate travel in the East, several steamship lines have organized South Sea and Oriental cruises, making it possible to get a glimpse of many islands and countries on one trip at moderate expense.

Other regular ports of call on South Sea voyages are the Philippines, where three centuries of Spanish reign is concentrated in and around Manila; the Molucca Islands and the myriad coral reefs; Tasmania and New Zealand, both with characteristic attractions, and the cities of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide in Australia. Sydney is noted for its magnificent new bridge, the near-by Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves.

ACT I . . **She cried easily...**

She cried easily. Little things upset her. Stomach felt churned up.

It kept getting worse. Flares of temper. She wondered where she was heading.

ACT II . . **Her friend took a hand**

Friend: "It's nerves. You simply must stop pushing your nerves. Ever stop to think about your nerves?"

Friend: "Every cup of ordinary coffee pushes your nerves more and more, because it contains caffeine. You should switch to Kaffee-Hag."

ACT III . . **Nerves much better**

Is she still enjoying coffee? She told her friend: "I'm crazy about Kaffee-Hag . . . just as delicious coffee."

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(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

COFFEE

Just *living* a twentieth century life is hard enough on the nerves, heart, digestion. Don't subject them to the further strain of caffeine, the stimulant found in ordinary coffee.

Change your coffee brand today to the coffee of the moderns . . . Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee. *The delicious coffee without caffeine.* Blend of top-grade Brazilian and Colombian coffees. All the flavor in, 97% of the caffeine out.

Chosen by coffee critics for its fine aroma. Try it 3 weeks . . . see how well you feel.

Send 15 cents in stamps for a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and a booklet on coffee and health. Use this coupon.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee (97% caffeine-free) and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. [16] LDB 12

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Miss

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Just a spoonful or two, doctors know, *stimulates* the glands—starts their *natural moisture* flowing freely. Your throat is relieved. Germ-laden phlegm quickly loosens. Pertussin is helping Nature to cure your cough!

There are no narcotics in Pertussin. It's the scientific extract of a medicinal herb used for 30 years to treat the worst coughs known. And it won't upset digestion. Get a bottle now!

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Austria's Fight Against Hitlerism

(Continued from page 17)

Army headquarters during the World War, with one "Herr General" coming after the other. Our second interview took place on a speeding train between Innsbruck, the capital of the province of Tyrol, and Vienna, the capital of Austria.

"We are in possession of confidential information," Dr. Steidle told me "that the so-called Austrian Legion, which consists of Austrian Nazis who have run over to Germany, is planning an attack on Tyrol. The Legion is said to consist of about 9,000 men, most of whom are stationed in Bavaria, near our frontiers. You can see Hitlerite Brown Troops training for such an attack from our frontier posts. We in Tyrol are in a particularly exposed situation because our frontier line is very long, and because our capital, Innsbruck, is only an hour's automobile ride from Germany."

Germany's scheme is to force Austria, and particularly Tyrol, to her knees.

"Our Tyrolean frontier is protected 'kriegsmaessig,' just as in a war," Dr. Steidle continued. "Our infantry and machine-gun detachments are reinforced by artillery. We are prepared even for guerrilla warfare in the mountains—just as the Swiss were supposed to have waged it at the time of the legendary Wilhelm Tell. Some of our Heimwehr people are also armed. You ask why the Germans should plan to attack Austria through Tyrol? Because they think Tyrol is the center of Nazi influence, and because they expect our native population to support them. They may have given up their planned attack, but we are on guard just the same."

How strong are the Nazis in Austria? For the answer to this question Dr. Steidle referred me to one of his assistants, who has made a special study of the problem. According to this authority, about 30 per cent. of the Austrians are convinced Hitlerites. An accurate estimate of their strength can not be had, however, because the Austrian Nazi party is outlawed. The only way the Nazis can give vent to their spleen is by setting off bombs, by burning a few swastikas in the Ku Klux Klan manner, and by painting huge hooked crosses on mountain sides. The Austrian authorities are trying to discourage this practise by rounding up the better-known Nazis and making them remove the hooks of the crosses. When the work has to be done at a height of 9,000 feet, it does not lack its thrills.

Is the Austrian Government doing right by driving the Nazis underground? Does not their martyrdom make them popular heroes? Would it not be better to let events take their course? Then again, would not National Socialism become more civilized after crossing the frontier? Finally, if Austria is determined to wage war on Hitlerism, would it not be better to enrol the aid of her former rulers, the Hapsburg dynasty, and begin an entirely new chapter in her history? No discussion of Austria's problem can be complete without reference to these questions.

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Among the Books

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Richard Henry Dana, 1851-1931. By Bliss Perry. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $3.

The subject of this excellent biography, by a former editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* and now professor of English at Harvard, was not a national figure, yet like his father, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," he was prominent in national affairs. Mr. Dana, to the end of his long life, regarded civil-service reform as the cause nearest his heart. As its advocate he was associated with such leaders as Carl Schurz, William D. Foulke, and George William Curtis, and he repeatedly carried his suggestions and those of the Civil Service Reform League, of which he became head, to all the United States Presidents, from Cleveland to Coolidge.

He was also largely responsible for the adoption of the Australian Ballot Law in Massachusetts and New York.

Dana was a product of New England (a representative of the seventh generation of Danas in this country), and from boyhood a resident of Cambridge, where he became a commanding figure. At Harvard he was thrice captain of the varsity crew. During his last year at the Harvard Law School he fell in love with a daughter of the poet Longfellow, described in "The Children's Hour" as "Edith with golden hair," whom he later married.

His career was not notable in his chosen profession, law, but he had a broad humanity coupled with an insistent integrity, a combination which is rare in any age. He was a man in whom public spirit was so strong that days were filled with duties which were his only because he was a model citizen.

WORTH READING

In Scotland Again. By H. V. Morton (New York: Dodd, Mead; $3). A choicely written book of travel.

Finding a Job. By Roger W. Babson (New York: Revell; $1.50). Advice from the well-known business prognosticator.

The Cat Had Nine Lives. By Achmed Abdullah (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $3). The author's reminiscences of his amusing and amazing adventures.

Notes on a Cellar-Book. By George Saintsbury (New York: Macmillan; $2.50). A charming edition of this great English scholar's reflections on wine and life.

To Live Alone. By D. Michael (New York: Stokes; $2). An absorbing novel with a heroine too real to be happy.

De Vriendt Goes Home. By Arnold Zweig (New York: Viking Press; $2.50). The author of "Case of Sergeant Grischa" writes about Zionism in Palestine.

Glory. By Francis Stuart (New York: Macmillan; $2). The author again "tries the sky" in this mystical novel with an Irish heroine.

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Football Campaign in Retrospect

(Continued from page 26)

than won. Minnesota, for once an immovable body rather than an irresistible force, specialized in deadlocks.

Nobody could beat the adamantine Gophers, yet Bernie Bierman's pupils won only three major games. The boys got watch charms reading "Western Conference—1000 per cent.," but tho they outgained Michigan the title was conceded to the Maize and Blue. "Pug" Lund, the hardest driving back in the corn belt, couldn't quite give the slip to Bernard, Wistert and Petoskey, Michigan's Three Musketeers.

For sheer man-power Ohio State doffed its scarlet and gray headguards to no eleven, but Buckeye beef was outwitted by Wolverine cunning—a monotonous story to Columbus barber-shop strategists.

© International

The Stanford-University of California at Los Angeles game, which Stanford won 3-0. Grayson of Stanford is being stopped in a line play

What of the Atlantic seaboard? The horoscope pointed to Princeton ascendency, and the stars didn't fib. Tad Wieman, erstwhile maker of matchless Michigan lines, duplicated his Ann Arbor creations at Princeton, and behind that power-house barrier Coach Crisler's batch of eager sophomores ran riot against Columbia and Yale. Those were Nassau's two "emotional objectives."

Defensively this Princeton team was consistently solid all year. Offensively it functioned spasmodically, blowing hot and cold. Its faults were those of immaturity. The youthful Tigers became jittery at times, forgot their signals, and gummed up assignments. They didn't realize their own strength. Once they got rolling they leveled the opposition as an avalanche crumples a snow fence.

On the day Captain Lane's eleven ran up a record score against a poorly coached Yale team, Princeton approached greatness. Indeed it is doubtful whether any previous Nassau team, not excluding Garry Cochran's 1896 champions, Mike Callahan's 1920 team, or Ed McMillan's 1925 steam-roller, measured up to the 1933 Princeton standard.

The fact that Princeton was the only untied and unbeaten major eleven in the entire country is not of itself significant, since its schedule can not be compared with the far stiffer program of Michigan, U. S. C., Pittsburgh, etc. There wasn't a single topnotch team among the Tiger's victims, with the possible exception of Columbia.

Crisler's pupils did what was asked of them, however, and looked so impressive at their best that they were clearly entitled to the Rose Bowl bid, which their university rejected. Unlike the 1922 Tiger eleven, this Princeton team broke enemy forces instead of forcing the breaks.

Pittsburgh, picked in October as the best of the "Eastern" teams, lived up to expectations. The Panthers swamped every sectional rival that could be coaxed to face them, and were beaten only by Minnesota on a day when the Swedes played above their heads.

Pitt boasted a sharper, more versatile offense than Princeton, and fielded a seasoned, veteran combination. Unhappily the Panthers occupy an anomalous geographic position on the football map, neither East nor West. Tho classified with the Eastern teams they play most of their games with Western or Allegheny Valley rivals. But for the unfortunate collapse of two Panther teams at Pasadena, Pitt would have gotten the Rose Bowl invitation. Undoubtedly the hard-bitten Pittsburgh team could have beaten Columbia handily.

Lou Little's Achievement

To Lou Little goes the palm for the finest coaching achievement of the year. Squeezing the last ounce out of a squad pathetically weak in reserves, he developed the smoothest, slickest offense in the country. Columbia lacks man-power, yet after the somewhat complacent Lion regulars had recovered from the shocks of unanticipated defeat at Princeton, they were fused into a cohesive machine that rolled over the rather commonplace opposition subsequently encountered. One suspects that the absence of high-grade replacements will tell heavily against Columbia in the Rose Bowl. The unseasonably warm Pasadena sun takes its toll of stamina from boys reared in rigorous northern winters.

Speaking of Southern California reminds us that the October horoscope revealed the U. S. C. Trojans as probable Pacific coast champions. Well, they share that honor with Stanford and Oregon, each defeated once. Stanford, despite a trimming at the hands of a mediocre Washington team, drew the Rose Bowl assignment because it won the Far West Big Three round-robin and vanquished the Trojans in the game of games.

Last winter Pop Warner resigned the Stanford coaching job for greener-backed pastures at Temple because of alumni pressure. Pop had tacitly admitted the futility of trying to beat Howard Jones's inexhaustible Trojan man-power. Repeated failure had disillusioned the Big Chief of the Carlisle Braves. Whereupon his former assistant, Tiny Thornhill, promptly wrought the miracle that had been denied the old master.

A batch of ardent sophomores was mainly responsible for Stanford's resurgence. As freshmen, following their victory over U. S. C. last fall, such ambitious yearlings as Moscrip, Reynolds, Alustiza, Hamilton and Grayson swore an oath that they would never bow to the Trojan yoke during their undergraduate careers at Palo Alto.

These mettlesome kids kept their promise this year by beating Southern California 13—7 via two place-kicks from the toe of Bill Corbus, veteran guard. Despite this victory, non-partizan Pacific coast critics are generally agreed that Southern California has the strongest eleven beyond the Rockies, if not in the entire country. Unquestionably, "Cotton" Warburton, U. S C.'s mighty atom, is the most elusive climax-runner on any gridiron. It is a lucky break for Columbia that Stanford has no human jumping bean of Warburton's stripe to keep tabs on. The assumption is that Stanford squad strength will wear down a flashy but outmanned Columbia team on New Year's day.

Jai a-lai, a Sport for Latins

Jai a-lai—pronounced hi a-li and meaning "merry festival"—is supposed to have originated in the Basque country of Spain. The game remains a sport for Latins and Latin-Americans. It is a court game that combines the features of tennis, squash, and handball. The racket is a long sort of wicker spoon attached to their arms by a gauntlet. This racket is called a *cesta*.

Jai a-lai has become a national sport throughout Spain. Eventually it was transported to Mexico City, then to Havana, later to Miami, and now is played in many cities in the United States.

Practically all of the players are Latins. In Spain, Mexico and Cuba men keep "stables" of jai a-lai players, just as boxing managers handle stables of fighters in the United States. They pick up promising youngsters and develop them. Beginners get little more than their board while they are being schooled, but after they get into some of the regular games their salaries range from $150 to $300 a month.

As they improve, the wages grow higher. Many stars in Cuba and elsewhere get from $750 to $1,500 a month.

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On the Screen

The musical-comedy cinema is more or ess enlivened by the arrival of two new ilms, one of them elaborate and the other leasantly unpretentious. The former is **Dancing Lady,** in which those two highly opular stars, Miss Joan Crawford and

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Morning Glory, Quatorze Juillet, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Que Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*—Films suitable for children

lark Gable, have the starring rôles, and the atter is **Sitting Pretty,** in which three lesser elebrities, Jack Haley, Jack Oakie and Miss Ginger Rogers, frolic amiably about a Hollywood "movie" lot. Neither of the films s exactly startling in its novelty, and the ormula in such matters is managed with onsiderable insistence on regularity, but o those who are not tremendously exacting greeable enough entertainment should be ound in both of them. It does seem, however, that it was almost time for one of the California innovators to devise a new nethod for handling musical pictures.

Dancing Lady (AA)—A lavish, handomely produced backstage story, dealing miably with the customary story of the tage-struck girl, who is torn between three oves—her career, the rich young backer f the show and the dashing dance director and in the end arranges a sort of "Design or Living" of her own by taking both the areer and the dance director. In plot nanipulation it suffers from its lack of reshness, but it is so vigorously managed nd so attractively played that it succeeds n being more than passable entertainment. Of course, the musical numbers, supposed o be part of a Broadway show, are so avishly presented that they couldn't posibly be staged in any actual playhouse. Miss Crawford plays attractively and is bly assisted by Mr. Gable and Franchot one.

Sitting Pretty (AA)—This time the setng is a Hollywood film studio, with the Messrs. Oakie and Haley as a pair of Tin an Alley song writers who go to the cinema apital to work in the musical-comedy hotoplays. Their adventures have an miably lunatic quality about them, which s of considerable help to the work, and ome of the scenes are genuinely funny. Oakie and Haley are excellent, with Mr. Haley, of the New York stage, being particularly effective as a shy lyric writer. There is a fan dance number, the music is ively and most of the lyrics terrible. Miss Ginger Rogers is extremely engaging in er only too brief rôle. ARGUS.

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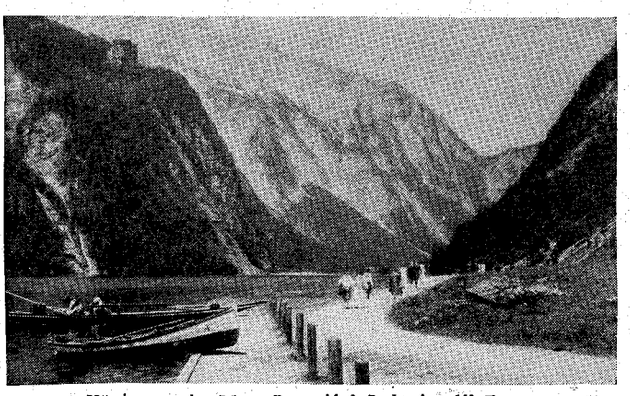

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The Week in Business Summarized

Renewed Optimism Is Now Definitely in Evidence, With the Attitude of the Average Citizen Tha "A Dollar Is a Dollar" Operating as the Most Powerful Psychological Factor

By Endicott C. Rich

BUSINESS sentiment is improving. This is the almost unanimous opinion among those economic and financial authorities whose views of the business outlook customarily receive wide-spread attention. The opinion is held in the face of statistical records which would seem to indicate that business activity, in many lines at least, was lessening rather than increasing.

It is apparent that this feeling of renewed optimism is based on considerations more psychological than tangible, but it is equally clear that it is the general attitude of the public toward the business prospect.

It is none the less welcome to business leaders who feel that popular sentiment is the most impelling force behind business movements, because they are unable to account for it on statistical grounds.

This evidence of faith has been justified by the Treasury's announcement of an issue of $950,000,000 one-year certificates at 2¼ per cent. Books were closed on the day of issue with the offering heavily oversubscribed.

The significance of the Treasury's action lies in its adherence to the orthodox manner of financing public deficit.

In comment the New York *Times* said editorially:

"The foolish clamor of certain misguided public men, that maturing U. S. bonds should be redeemed in fiat money issued under the Inflation Act's discretionary provisions, fell absolutely flat, and was treated by the Government with silent contempt."

Mark Sullivan, veteran observer of the relations between government and business, recorded conditions as he has found them recently in the Middle and Far West in words which may disclose one of the unrecognized, but motivating, forces on which this improved sentiment rests. Said Mr. Sullivan, writing from San Francisco:

"The really powerful condition bearing upon the future is the perfectly calm faith of the people in the dollar. This faith, coupled with fundamental economic and monetary conditions, is so powerful as to make any calamitous or serious fall in the value of the dollar unlikely to happen, and even difficult to bring about if the attempt should be made deliberately. The dollar refuses to be sunk."

Mr. Sullivan was sustaining his argument that President Roosevelt, and, consequently, all anti-inflationists as well, need not fear the coming session of Congress, now less than a fortnight away, as much as the inflationist leaders would like to make the President fear it. Mr. Sullivan reported that if Mr. Roosevelt should stabilize the dollar where it now is, and if prices of goods should remain where they are now, "that would satisfy the country as a whole."

Mr. Sullivan took note of the contention that "measured by the price the farmer must pay for what he buys, his purchasing power has not risen, for the prices of manufactured goods have risen in proportion or even more," making the subtle observation that there are two standards for measuring the farmer's dollar, and that the "primary measure in the recent crisis was and is the power of the farmer's dollar to pay his debts."

"For that purpose," Mr. Sullivan went on, "wheat at present prices will pay twice as much debt as at the prices six months or a year ago. Through rise in prices, and through greater business activity, people of all kinds are paying their debts, and are correspondingly feeling release from distress."

But Mr. Sullivan did not attribute improved prices to Mr. Roosevelt's consistent efforts to devaluate the dollar. Indeed, he characterized such inflation as already has taken place as "comparatively mild," and asserted that, so far, this inflation has occurred only in terms of the gold value of the dollar, and has not materially expressed itself in rise of prices of goods.

Frank P. S. Glassey, in a recent article copyrighted by the United Press, went farther, however, and asserted that "the general price-level," instead of rising, "had actually declined a fraction of 1 per cent.," one month after the inauguration of the Administration's gold-buying policy. In this period the price of gold was advanced by 13.29 per cent., yet, in the same period, Mr. Glassey pointed out, the United Press-Dun-Bradstreet index of thirty basic commodities fell forty-three one-hundredths o 1 per cent.

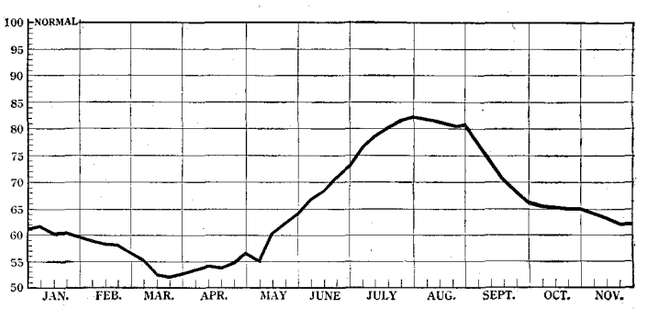
The action of stocks and bonds in thi same period, Mr. Glassey conceded, wa in line with expected inflationary behavio The gold value of the dollar was cut b 11.72 per cent. The average price of for domestic bonds fell 4.74 per cent. U. S Treasury issues dropped off 2.91 per cen But ten foreign-government bonds average up 3.18 per cent. and thirty industrial stock showed an average advance of 8.68 per cen

The theory was apparently sustained too, in the case of such imports as rubbe and tin, each of which rose in price, bu silk, solely obtainable from abroad, de clined notably. It is the prices of commodi ties, however, with which the Governmen is chiefly concerned, and it is on these tha Mr. Glassey based his case, saying:

"Among the so-called 'export' crops cotton rose in price from 9.7 cents a poun on October 24 (the day before the inaugura tion of gold buying) to 10.1 cents yesterda (November 25), but wheat, in the sam period, dropped 3⅞ cents a bushel to 8 cents. The corn-hog farmer of Iowa can no yet hail the gold-buying policy as the solu tion of his difficulties, for the price of cor has dropped 1.4 cent a bushel since Octo ber 24, and his hogs sold at 3.75 cents pound at Chicago yesterday (November 25) against 4.15 cents in the fourth week o October, after sinking to the lowest leve since May during the past week. Similarly the rancher of the Middle West has seen th price for steers fall from 5.3 cents a poun to 4.6 cents in one month."

In the opinion of many economists it i the same faith in the dollar which Mr Sullivan noted that has kept the Govern ment's gold-buying program from exert ing a greater influence upon domesti prices. They point out that the whol subject of gold and its relation to currency is a mystery to the average citizen. H thinks of a dollar as a dollar, withou reference to its gold coverage and, unless he engages in foreign trade with no thought of the foreig exchange quotation on th dollar.

This is a national mental at titude which confronts th President in his effort to rais the price-level by bidding more for gold, and econo mists recognize it. Faith in the dollar, they concede, ha handicapped the President i raising the domestic price-level but, they ask, can even he com plain if this same faith bring about a revival of business enterprise, in itself resulting in higher prices?



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of fourth week in November

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France Solving Rail Problem

Like the United States, France has a difficult railroad problem to solve. A reorganization program has been definitely decided on, which the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* summarized editorially. It includes the consolidation of a number of lines; as an initial step the important Paris-Orleans and the Midi have just been merged. Besides this—

"Other features of the plan include reduction of the State tax on passenger traffic from nearly 35 per cent. to the prewar level of 12 per cent. and the establishment of a much more liberal operation convention for the roads. A number of restrictions will be removed or modified. Among these will be important changes in regulations relating to the minimum number of trains per day a road must operate between certain points. This move will permit the abolition of unprofitable trains. Greater use of gasoline-driven cars also will be allowed.

"In addition to these features, the program includes the establishment of regulations for motor-buses, which will deprive the latter of certain advantages they have enjoyed over the railroads."

Business Men Take to the Air

One answer to the question of who is using air-planes, comes from an aviation executive who says that it is the business man, first of all. Vice-President W. A. Patterson, of the United Air Lines, in an article in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's *Executives' Service Bulletin*, says that a recent check of passengers traveling on his line "showed that 60 per cent. of them were presidents, vice-presidents and sales managers of corporations, 20 per cent. were engineers, statisticians and executives of corporations, and the remainder were miscellaneous travelers."

In a Line or Two

About the lowest thing in this country during the boom seems to have been high finance. — *American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Uncle Sam feels that, instead of hanging on to Sam Insull's dollars, Greece might remember a little of that Near East relief.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Much of our modern humor, observes a magazine critic, is very sadistic. You could drop off the "istic" part of it, and it would still be true.—*Boston Herald.*

It all depends on whether you think more people ought to have dollars, or whether you think dollars ought to be worth more to those who already have them. —*San Diego Union.*

NRA codes are bringing harmony to modern business, and we hope that eventually something along that line may be done for modern music.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

THE MAN WHO WAS THINKING NINETY YEARS AGO . . .

. . . WHAT YOU ARE THINKING TODAY!

He was thinking that the problem of building up his financial reserves against the time when he might need them, MUST BE SOLVED.

This man, a very real individual, decided 90 years ago to become the first policyholder in The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. His was the first policy ever written in America on the legal reserve mutual plan of insurance. Its holder believed, and rightly, that it would bring him everything he sought to secure.

To-day, how much *surer you may be* in advance than he was!

Here in The Mutual Life, available to you if you can qualify for membership, is a great public service.

Generation after generation has insured with The Mutual Life and their plans have come through ABSOLUTELY SOUND, despite a world torn with strife, uncertainty and political agitation.

In 1843 no one who could foresee a Civil War and a World War and the great depressions which followed them would have dared predict such *safety!* That first policyholder and thousands since might well have hesitated, could they have known what was to come. But *their instinct was right* and their action required far more courage than yours would today.

Your decision to-day to plan your insurance with The Mutual Life is backed by nearly Four Billion Dollars that have been paid to policyholders or beneficiaries since that first policy was issued.

It is backed by assets that through America's worst business years have continued to grow until they have already passed the billion dollar mark.

More than 90,000 new policies are being issued by this Company this year to men and women who feel as you do about their problems, namely, that at least *a part* of their present income must somehow provide them and those dear to them with certain future income, *come what may!*

The thoughtful man feels overwhelming conviction in studying the record of these 90 years. There is towering moral and commercial force in such proven efficiency in management, such freedom from speculative hazard, such scientific skill and practical caution in selecting members, *such a sheer VOLUME of personal service!*

If you feel its appeal, send for THE RECORD OF 90 YEARS. It will be worth dollars to you.

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Plum Pudding, Blazing Symbol of Christmas

In Its Long Evolution From "Plum-Porridge," Served in Tureens as the First Course of the Holiday Feast, It Has Become an Almost Universal Favorite the World Over

By Dorothy Kirk

EVERY one who would seek his Christmas spirit in books should turn to his Dickens. There is something really good, and very human about the Dickens Christmas spirit. It gets under one's great-coat collar and hides there, chuckling happily throughout the holiday season.

His Christmas stories conjure thoughts of the country; stage-coaches rumbling over hard, snowy ground, windows gleaming in candle light, happy firesides, laughing children, prickly holly, mischievous mistletoe, sparkling Christmas-trees, crackling Yule logs, bedecked boars' heads, steaming wassail bowls and—blazing plum puddings!

It has been written that Dickens was "an apostle of the Yule-tide," and it truly seems so. Remember Mr. Pickwick's ride to Manor Farm in the Muggleton coach, and the Christmas celebrations there? And who can ever forget the Cratchit's Christmas dinner? That was too much even for old Scrooge to resist!

When "every one had had enough, and the young Cratchits in particular were steeped in sage and onions to the eyebrows," Mrs. Cratchit went to the kitchen alone, "too nervous to bear witnesses, to take the pudding up and bring it in."

"Suppose it should not be done enough! Suppose it should break in turning out! Suppose somebody should have got over the wall of the back yard and stolen it, while they were merry with the goose—! All sorts of horrors were supposed!"

"Hallo! A great deal of steam! The pudding was out of the copper. A smell like a washing-day! That was the cloth. A smell like an eating-house—! That was the pudding! In half a minute Mrs. Cratchit entered—flushed, but smiling proudly—with the pudding like a speckled cannon-ball so hard and firm, blazing in half of half-a-quartern of ignited brandy, and belight with holly stuck into the top."

"Oh, a wonderful pudding!"

Then it will be remembered Mrs. Cratchit confessed that "now the weight was off her mind, she had had her doubts about the quantity of flour."

From an old wood cut

Courtesy of The Old Print Shop, New York

PLUM PUDDING

Once It Was the First Course

Had Mrs. Cratchit lived in the fifteenth or sixteenth century she would have had no occasion to worry about the quantity of flour or whether the pudding would break on turning out. At that time, plum pudding in the form of "Plum-Pottage" or "Plum-Porridge" was served in great tureens as the *first* course at Christmas dinner. It was made by boiling beef or mutton in broth and thickening with brown bread. When partly cooked, raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, mace and ginger were added. This most ancient and genuine form of our great Christmas pudding is said to have been "an indispensable of the Christmas table" as far back as the fifteenth century, or perhaps earlier.

Just when the change from porridge to pudding actually took place is not known.

To-day the raisins, currants and spices remain; suet has taken the place of meat broth, and flour has replaced brown bread—tho most recipes still call for bread crums as the principal thickening agent. And there have been many ingredients added.

As for making plum pudding there are probably as many ways of doing so as there are households in which the annual ceremony of concocting it is carried on. However, it all boils down to two important facts: first, that the pudding must be cooked for a long, long time and, second, that it should be made long enough before Christmas to allow it to "ripen."

Those who would experience the thrill felt by Mrs. Cratchit as she presented her blazing triumph have the following happy tasks in store for them: the suet must be chopped in a wooden bowl; the raisins must be picked over and the currants washed and dried. The candied fruit peel must be shredded with a sharp knife; the almonds must be blanched and chopped. All these ingredients, along with the flour, sugar, spices and bread crums, must be carefully weighed or measured. These are all mixed together in a large bowl. Then the well-beaten eggs are stirred in and lastly—yes, now it can be told—the *brandy* is added.

It takes a strong arm—or an electric mixer—to blend thoroughly these ingredients, but once this is done the worst is over. One has only to turn the mixture into molds, drop them into the boiling kettle and allow them to cook for five or six hours. The custom of cooking in a floured cloth, twisted and tied securely by the four corners, has given way to the use of pudding molds, or bowls with their tops tightly covered in muslin. (For puddings to be used as gifts, bowls are preferable.)

When the pudding has steamed enough—and the tendency is to undercook it, so watch out—it is taken from the kettle and allowed to cool. If time and conditions permit, it is "hung from the cellar ceiling to ripen"; at least such are the specifications in recipes of our mothers and grandmothers. But if there is no cellar and time does not permit, keep in a cool place for a week.

And now for the crowning ceremony of every Yule-tide feast from England's famous Boar's Head festival down to our humblest Christmas dinner-table. The steaming pudding is turned onto a platter and topped with a sprig of holly. It is then borne to the table, blazing in just as much lighted brandy as one may be inclined to pour around it. The more brandy, the longer it burns—and, some say, the better it tastes!

Be that as it may, when the feast is over let's say with Tiny Tim, "God bless us every one."

AN OLD RECIPE FOR PLUM PUDDING

8 ounces light brown sugar
8 ounces finely chopped suet
8 ounces cleaned sultanas
8 ounces cleaned raisins
8 ounces washed and dried currants
4 ounces shredded mixed candied peel
4 ounces flour
4 ounces bread crums
2 ounces blanched and shredded almonds
Grated rind of one lemon
4 eggs
Salt-spoon of grated nutmeg
½ pint milk
1 wineglass brandy

Mix the fruits and all dry ingredients. Stir in the well-beaten eggs, milk and brandy. Pour mixture into floured cloth and lift by four corners; twist and tie securely. Boil for five or six hours. Cool and allow to ripen. Boil for one hour before using. Remove from cloth, place on platter, pour over it a glass of brandy, light and carry to the table. Serve with hard sauce flavored with brandy.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Sidewalks Along Highways

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—The most necessary, timely, and practical service to which the Civil Works Administration can put the unemployed of the nation is in construction of adequate and permanent sidewalks parallel to the highways.

People who take time out to study the problems which confront those who would seek exercise in the open, or who otherwise come under the category of pedestrians, will readily accede that the front-line trenches of other days held no more terror for them than does walking on the highways.

Walks of permanence, properly designed, constructed under engineering practise, and intended to fill a need which doubtless always will be with us, should be started, without delay, in every State in this Union.

Williamsville, N. Y. A. J. Leydecker.

Women As Spenders

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—Mrs. A. R. Manson's statement that if men knew how to spend money as wisely as women, many families would not be where they are today is very edifying.

I suppose she would regard a bill of several billion dollars, spent annually for cosmetics, 90 per cent. of which is used by females, as wise spending. The fact that, as she states, "women spend 85 per cent. of the national income," would not necessarily make them wise spenders, but may be a cause of the present hard times. As Schopenhauer said, "Women think that it is men's business to earn money and theirs to spend it. All women are, with rare exceptions, inclined to extravagance."

Examine any general catalog, and note the pages devoted to feminine gewgaws at fancy prices. Is this the sort of "wise" spending ignorant man is supposed to emulate?

Maywood, Ill. Buckton Nendick.

Another Dream Shattered

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—Some one is always either blasting our pride or else taking the joy out of life. And it hurts to think that my old friend, The Literary Digest, should be an abettor.

In your issue of November 25, T. M. Middlebrook [in a letter criticizing nudists] becomes apoplectic about nature's garb for us humans, using such nauseating compounds as "bow-legged" and "pot-bellied."

Having studied art appreciation, I have grown to detest straight lines and to take more and more pride in those symmetrically curved underpinnings of mine, developed in my infancy; and that rotund annex which I built in front in the early forties when building material was very high.

My dream of withdrawing from this moiling mob was to join one of the nudist colonies, there for years and years to bask in the envious glances of my fellow nudes; but now this brilliantly tinted bubble has been exploded and I must revamp my plans for the future and change my beneficiaries.

Boonton, N. J. Bert Mahon.

New England's Socialist Mayors

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—In your November 25 issue you refer to Jasper P. McLevy of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as the first Socialist Mayor ever to be elected in New England. This is incorrect. To John Chase, elected Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Massachusetts, thirty-five years ago, belongs that distinction. Following the victory of Chase, Dan White, a Socialist, was elected Mayor of Brockton, Massachusetts. Jasper P. McLevy is the first Socialist to be elected Mayor of a Connecticut city, and that is honor enough.

Dorchester, Mass. Victor Certlin.

ONE THING OF WHICH HE'S POSITIVE
—Patton in the Dallas *Journal*

Wives and Jobs—The Debate Rages on

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—The married woman who holds down a job and whose husband is engaged in a gainful occupation is a moral parasite. She deprives many homes of a livelihood, and especially at a time like this, when efforts are being made to give all an opportunity to work and live independently. It is really too bad that this selfish and inconsiderate being is enjoying full protection of the law for her greed; but this is only one of the social evils that exist under our system. Drastic changes will have to be made to bring about social reforms in order to eliminate existing social injustices.

St. Paul, Minn. Joseph G. Snow..

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—In some instances it is really necessary for a woman to be the breadwinner of the family, but in most cases young married women work in order to indulge themselves in needless and extravagant luxuries.

Serving in a volunteer capacity as production chairman of our local Red Cross Chapter for the past two years has made me realize how the morale of our American men is being gradually battered down.

Probably by now I should have become immune from heart stabs on seeing experienced office men with a hunted, hollow look in their eyes accept government cloth and flour for their families but, Mr. Editor, when I see a young business couple next door indulging in such stupid extravagances as a tiny pedigreed dog—costing enough to run a family of four for several months—feeding him such delicacies as cod-liver oil, choice lamb, etc.—well, just wait until I get some asbestos paper and I'll write and tell you what I think.

Charlotte, N. C. Mrs. R. W. Ballard.

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—I heartily disagree with Charles D. Nelson on his demand that married women surrender their jobs to the men. A woman is a human individual and has a right to plan her own life. I have been a working woman a great many years, but I have never yet heard one woman say that she wanted some man to quit his job and let her have it. This is war all right, Mr. Nelson, and if the women don't stay on the firing line, they may be returned to the harems.

Taking women's jobs won't make prosperity; France with the largest percentage of wage-earning women has been burdened with the smallest percentage of unemployed.

Quit whining, big strong man, and let woman help you make the world better. If an old maid does not object to the competition of a married woman, surely the stronger (?) sex should not.

Greybull, Wyo. Lizabeth Wiley.

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—There is no sound reason why working wives should surrender their jobs, either to men or to spinsters.

Most wives who work for wages do so because they have no acceptable alternatives. They work to help pay mortgage instalments, insurance premiums, and like charges which the husband's depression-dented salary will no longer meet. Or, they work in order to provide means for proper rearing of their children in a world which utterly damns the uneducated, and in which even trained cupidity is returned the winner over simple integrity.

And what sensible person can honestly approve the suggestion that no married woman be allowed to work unless her husband can not find employment? Who would make the investigations, and who would decide just which wives might work for wages, and which ones might not? Presumably, the employer; but it follows from the very nature of capitalism that the employer seldom has the truly social point of view. Most employers would be utterly unfit to decide such questions.

The employer, whether a pushcart operator or the national government, seeks the largest amount of capable service for each dollar expended in wages. For some work, men must be employed because women are not equal to the physical demands of the job.

But certainly there is no justification—in ethics, in economics or in common sense—for asking working wives to yield their positions to spinsters.

Cincinnati, Ohio. "SJM."

For and Against a National Lottery

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—That The Literary Digest should dare print a letter from one advocating a national lottery is cheering. Such a scheme has been a pet hobby of mine for years; but not so much as a revenue producer for the Government, as Mr. Johnson suggests in your issue of November 25, as a chance for hopelessly poor mortals to win a competency with their mite.

We all of us gamble in some form. It is human nature to do so.

Wall Street is nothing but a legalized gambling joint, and pretty much all of us know now what sort of a deal to expect there. The country at large also knows of the gambling that goes on in clubs, at bridge or other card parties, and even on golf courses.

Paris-mutuels betting on horse-racing is legal in some States, and is spreading. And who has not taken a chance at some church raffle?

Instead of issuing 10,000,000 tickets at $1 each, I would suggest double that number at fifty cents each, and half the proceeds to be returned in prizes.

If this scheme were put to a vote, who doubts that it would go over stronger than the Prohibition Repeal did?

Yuma, Ariz. F. J. Martin.

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—I was very much interested in the letter of Mr. C. W. Johnson in the issue of November 25, in which he urges the establishment of a national lottery as a means of revenue. His argument by analogy with the scheme of obtaining revenue from alcoholic liquors seems to be sound comparatively. To debauch the people by encouraging gambling is no worse than to do the same through a habit-forming, poisonous drug. However, I am one of those old-fashioned democrats who think that it is the duty of government to serve and protect its citizens rather than to corrupt and exploit them. Is this principle completely out of date?

Newark, N. J. R. F. Haulenbeek.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Evolution.—RESTAURANT VERSION—One man's meat is another man's croquette.—*Eufaula Tribune.*

Life's Darkest Moment Plus.—"What could be more hazardous than leaping from an air-plane with only a parachute to save you?" asks a writer. Leaping without one.—*Opinion.*

Low Visibility.—Garters are back to their old job of holding up stockings instead of traffic.—*Valdosta Times.*

Calling His Bluff.—"Trina, I could die for your sake."

"You are always saying that, but you never do it."—*Faun (Vienna).*

Adam Liked It, Too.—The preacher was reading the Scripture when an old lady broke in: "What kind of a Bible are you using, parson?"

"I'm reading from the revised version," he answered.

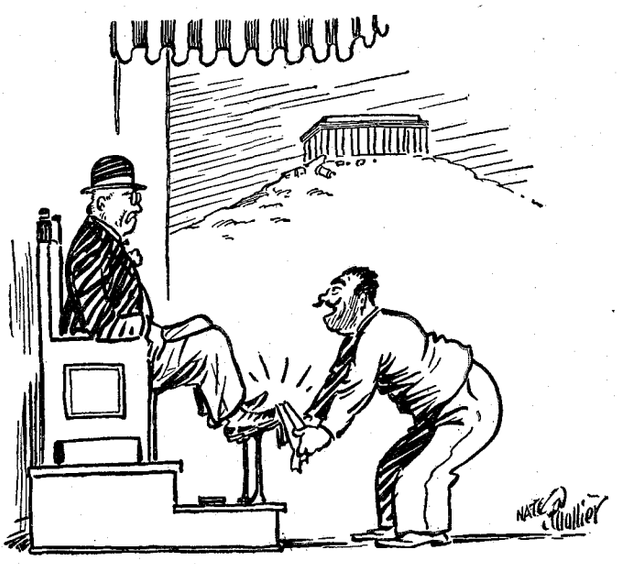
"Hm!" she said. "The King James version was good enough for St. Paul and it's good enough for me."—*Montreal Star.*

Beating the Rap.—"Wife home from the mountains, Jim?"

"Just got back."

"Didn't she stay longer than usual?"

"Yes. Couldn't afford to leave there while there were so many servants to tip. She had to stay until most of them were gone."—*Boston Transcript.*



"We should worry, Mr. Insull, I'm wanted in Chicago myself"
—*Judge*

Mob's National Anthem.—

My country, 'tis of thee,
Gone on a lynching spree,
Of thee I sing;
I love thy flimsy jails
Where onslaught never fails
To get imprisoned males
And make them swing.

Our country's law, at thee,
Fraught with futility,
We thumb the nose;
Let Maryland run red,
California lose its head,
And South Carolina shed
All legal pose.

May other States take heed:
Lynch law is what we need
To stamp out crime;
For courts and things like that,
We wouldn't trade a cat;
Justice? The dame's a bat—
Blind half the time.

Lynching is all the rage
With folks of every age,
Its thrills and throbs
Sway many a vengeful crowd
That loves to wave a shroud;
The land may well be proud
When safe for mobs.

—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

And the Fellow Driving It.—The car to watch is the car behind the car in front of you.—*Holyoke Transcript.*

Dividends Later.—SHE—"All my life I have been saving my kisses for a man like you."

HE—"Prepare to lose the savings of a lifetime."—*Chicago Phœnix.*

First-Class Target.—Superstition is what makes a man liable to be run over by a truck while he is out in the road trying to see the new moon over his right shoulder.—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

Love's Young Dream.—"Daughter," said the father, "is that young man serious in his intentions?"

"Guess he must be, dad," she replied. "He's asked how much I make, what kind of meals we have, and how you and mother are to live with."—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Even Break.—A Scotsman was strolling along the quay one day, when his dog stopped beside a basketful of live lobsters. Instantly one of the lobsters snapped its claws on the dog's tail, and the surprized collie dashed off down the street, yelping.

The fishmonger for a moment was speechless with indignation, then, turning to his prospective customer, he bawled: "Mon, mon, whustel to yer dog! Whustel to yer dog."

"Hoot, mon," returned the other, complacently, "whustel to your lobster!"—*Lindsay Post.*

Or Maybe Just for Stickum.—A squire offers to give away a quart of honey to each couple he marries. This may be taken either to portend a future filled with sweetness or symbolize that somebody is getting stung.—*Clyde Moore in the Ohio State Journal.*

Six to Five on the Fiddles.—SHE (at concert)—"What's that book the conductor keeps looking at?"

HE—"That's the score of the overture."

SHE—"Oh, really, who's winning?"—*Arizona Kitty-Kat.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Gold Standard.—The princess—she has money-blond hair and a demure smile—became America's second richest girl.—*Minneapolis paper.*

Laying on the Tabasco.—Always keep two or three demons in your kitchen. It's amazing how many ways they may be used to dress up the food you serve.—*Boston paper.*

Maybe It Was the Latin.—

CHEMICAL KILLS CATTLE

Whitehall, Wis.—Twenty-five head of cattle owned by Almer Johnson were accidentally fed sodium chlorid which had been mistaken for salt. Two of them died.—*Minneapolis paper.*

March of Gertrude Stein.—Dear Virginia Vane: I know that you have advised many girls not to marry men just because they are afraid to break off engagements for fear of hurting the men's feelings. All my will always men something to me no will always mean something to me no other man could. I love him chiefly because I feel sorry for him and it has always been like that.—*Lynchburg paper.*

Shunning Extremes.—"The temperance of a wine cellar," he said, "should vary between 10 and 20 degrees centigrade."—*Salt Lake City paper.*

Zowie!—Many deer and elk hunters were feared to have been isolated in the mountains by heavy sows that fell during a blizzard.—*Montana news in a Chicago paper.*

In Case of Famine?—Setter Pups—2, 5 months old, $20 each; 2, 3 months, $15 each; English setter, 12 months, $35; all eligible for refrigeration.—*Norfolk (Va.) paper.*

Treat 'Em Rough.—The water main will be again extended 600 feet up Montmorenci avenue in order that several souses may be served with fluid from the borough pump station on Mill Creek.—*Ridgeway (Pa.) paper.*

With a Jimmy, No Doubt.—The memory of the late President Warren G. Harding was honored to-day. A wreath, sent by President Roosevelt, was placed at the tomb. The ceremonies were closed with a burglar sounding taps.—*Seattle paper.*

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